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ABSTRACT

The members of the National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs (NASSGP) are surveyed annually to collect data on state and territory funded scholarship and grant programs to undergraduate and graduate students to attend public or private postsecondary institutions. The following are among the highlights reported in this year's survey: (1) aggregate need-based grants to undergraduates are expected to grow by 13%, from $1.234 billion to $1.399 billion; (2) only about half the states have seen their grant dollars grow at a greater rate than their recipients' costs; (3) percentages of aid recipients who are Black are declining precipitously, while percentages of Hispanic recipients are declining less rapidly; (4) as college costs continue to rise, more students are applying for state grant aid; and (5) some evidence indicates that grants are increasingly targeted to the lowest-income applicants. Data analyses are grouped under the following headings, each section consisting of a narrative followed by extensive tables of data: comparative program statistics, 1985-86 and 1986-87, and earlier years; program characteristics; policy issues and concerns; distribution of undergraduate need-based aid among student categories; and trends in need-based undergraduate aid dollar volumes by states. A listing of NASSGP officers and a directory of state grant agencies are appended. (KM)

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18th ANNUAL SURVEY REPORT

1986-87 ACADEMIC YEAR

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Founded on October 26, 1966, the National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs is an association of states with general programs of scholarship or grant assistance for undergraduate study. Executive officers responsible for grant program administration represent each state in the Association. A list of the Association officers, past presidents, and members is contained in the last section of this report.

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE SCHOLARSHIP & GRANT PROGRAMS

NASSGP

18th ANNUAL SURVEY REPORT
1986-87 ACADEMIC YEAR

State/Territory Funded Scholarship/Grant Programs
to Undergraduate and Graduate Students
to Attend Public or Private Post-secondary Educational Institutions.

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January, 1987

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This is the seventh year that PHEAA has produced the NASSGP annual report. The annual collection, analysis, and reporting of these data are no small tasks and none could have been accomplished without the support of several persons and agencies. We want to acknowledge their contributions here.

Without the cooperation and support of the NASSGP member agencies, who each year respond to a lengthy survey, completion of this report would be impossible. We are thankful for this support. We also appreciate the advice and suggestions of many readers whose comments over the past years have lead to improvements in the reports.

The PHEAA Research and Statistics staff devotes a great amount of attention, energy, and effort to collecting and compiling survey responses. The assistance of Debbie Heberle, Miriam Cooper, Lynn Crone, and Michelle Kinard in these tasks is much appreciated. Darlene Kerstan and Cheryl Rudy of PHEAA's Word Processing Center typed the voluminous tables and much of the text for this report and the earlier ones.

Finally, we acknowledge the members of the financial aid community whose continued interest in and use of this report makes the final product worth our collective efforts.

Kenneth R. Reeher

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SECTION I

SURVEY SUMMARY AND HIGHLIGHTS

This year's survey revealed significant trends and collected noteworthy data which are described in the text and tables on the following pages. This section of the report highlights the major survey findings.

In 1986-87 states are expected to award $1.7 billion in grant aid to over 1.6 million students enrolled in postsecondary education. This represents a growth rate of approximately 13 percent over last year's $1.5 billion. Over eight out of every ten dollars of this grant aid will be received from comprehensive and need-based programs administered by NASSGP member agencies.

The most important finding of this survey is that aggregate need-based grants to undergraduates are expected to grow by 13 percent, from $1.234 billion to $1.399 billion. However, this year's expected state-by-state patterns of growth are less optimistic than last year's or those of 1984-85. For example, last year only 4 states reduced their awards and another 12 experienced less than 1 percent change in their dollar volumes. This year, 11 expect losses and another 13 expect no significant changes. In 1984-85 only four experienced losses and just two saw no significant changes. This year 14 states expect to increase their award dollars by at least 10 percent. The respective number for 1985-86 was 21; for 1984-85, 25.

Although the growth rate of aggregate need-based grant dollars from all states combined paralleled the growth rate of aggregate recipient costs since 1981-82 and exceeded the cost growth rate since 1983-84, only about half the individual states have seen their grant dollars grow at a greater rate than their recipients' costs. This more positive pattern generally is observed among states whose programs annually award more than $10 million.

The survey revealed significant changes in grant recipient characteristics. Decreasing percentages of aid recipients are Black. In 1981-82 over one-fourth and last year about one-fifth of the recipients were Black. This year less than 18 percent are Black. The numbers and percentages of Hispanic recipients are also declining but not as precipitously, from 10.1 percent in 1983-84 to this year's expected 6.5 percent. These losses reflect the recent decrease in education participation rates among high school graduate members of these two racial-ethnic groups. Increasing proportions of recipients are older than the traditional "college age" population, but this trend appears to have slowed somewhat, as has the receipt of aid by part-time students, even though part-timers are eligible for aid from increasing numbers of grant programs.

There was some evidence to indicate that state grant awards and award dollars are becoming increasingly targeted toward the lowest-income applicants. Over four out of ten grant recipients have annual family incomes below $10,000.

Need-based grant aid to graduate and professional school students continues to increase, by about 13 percent over last year and by 46 percent since 1983-84. This year 22 states expect to award $27.4 million to about 25,000 students. Another 5,200 graduate and professional school students are expected to receive $11.8 million from non-need-based programs in 16 states. This represents a 38 percent growth in aggregate award dollars of this type, but two-thirds of the aggregate dollar growth is expected in just two New York programs.

Post-baccalaureate students continue to receive relatively little grant aid from states and most of the awards go to students preparing for careers in the health professions.

In 1986-87 undergraduates are expected to receive $144.1 million in non-need-based grant aid from programs in 27 states. This represents a 21 percent growth over last year's amount. The higher growth rate in non-need-based grant aid than need-based aid largely is attributable to the expected 16 percent growth rate of aid from tuition equalization grant programs in six states, from $67.7 million in 1985-86 to $78.8 million this year. Five of these states, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia, award more non-need-based than need-based grants to their undergraduates and they have increased awards for the former programs at a greater rate than for the latter. The sixth state, Ohio, annually awards more need-based than non-need-based grant aid to its undergraduates.

Aggregate non-need-based scholarship aid is expected to grow by 32 percent this year to $44.2 million received by 95,000 students in 17 states. This growth in scholarship aid is a recent phenomenon as only 8 of the 17 states had scholarship programs in 1983-84. Nine additional states plan to implement new non-need-based merit scholarship programs in 1987-88.

As college costs continue to increase, more students are applying for state grant aid. Of the 40 states for which application data were available for 1985-86 and 1986-87, 24 expected to receive more applications this year with 15 expecting a greater than 5 percent increase. Another 13 states expected fewer applications with 5 expecting 5 percent or larger losses in applications.

The study results showed that 39 new grant programs have been implemented by states in the three years since 1983-84. Only 12 of these programs are need-based and are expected to award $21.8 million to students in 1986-87. The remaining 27 non-need-based programs are expected to award $36.6 million. These newer programs generally award relatively small numbers of dollars. The largest are Ohio's Student Choice Grant Program, which is expected to award $13.7 million in non-need-based aid to undergraduates this year, and New York's need-based Aid For Part-Time Study program, which should award $11 million. Massachusetts and Michigan also have new need-based undergraduate programs for part-time students which expect to award, respectively, $4 million and $2 million. Two non-need-based programs for undergraduate Vietnam veterans in New York and New Jersey each expect to award $3 million. Therefore, just 6 of the 39 newer programs are expected to award 63 percent of all the aid from the newer programs.

Ten states have implemented 11 new non-need-based general scholarship programs and three have introduced new need-based scholarship programs for undergraduates. These programs are expected to award about $9 million this year. Prospective teachers are the beneficiaries of eight new programs in six states and should receive about $2.1 million this year. New York has implemented three non-need-based programs to support health services and professional students with $3.7 million in grant aid. Massachusetts has implemented a need-based program to award $1.5 million to graduate students and Michigan expects to award $1 million in need-based aid to low-income students through its Educational Opportunity Grant Program.

The characteristics of these newer programs suggest that the major trend in state student grant aid is toward providing aid to specific categories of students to achieve specific goals. This contrasts with the development of programs in the preceding decade which generally were directed toward providing aid to broad categories of students for multiple access and choice purposes.

The vast majority of the need-based undergraduate aid continues to be awarded by only a few states. For example, the 13 states with the largest programs award over 85 percent of all the dollars. Only slightly over 7 percent of all the aid is awarded by 31 of the states and 22 should each award less than $5 million this year. At the beginning of this decade, in 1980-81, 29 awarded less than $5 million.

The trends of the 1980s generally are positive ones for over half the states, when observed from the viewpoint of growth in annual dollars awarded. Half the states have seen their award dollars grow by more than 40 percent since 1981-82 and another seven have increased award dollars by at least 30 percent. However, when observed from the viewpoint of meeting student recipients' ever-increasing costs, the patterns are less optimistic because recipient costs have grown at a faster rate than have grant dollars awarded in at least half the states. The more optimistic patterns are more likely to be observed in the states whose programs annually award more than $10 million in need-based grant aid to undergraduates.

There is cause for optimism in the trends as most of the states with larger programs appear to be devoting increasing grant aid resources to more students. However, there is some cause for pessimism in the trends as they indicate that many states with limited historical support of their grant programs show little evidence of changing this pattern, even in the face of the dual problems of rising college costs and the threat of cuts in federal support of aid to postsecondary students.

SECTION II

COMPARATIVE PROGRAM STATISTICS
1985-86, 1986-87, AND EARLIER YEARS

In 1986-87 states are expected to award $1.7 billion in grant aid to students through one or more state-funded programs (see Table 1). Almost 81 percent of the grant aid will be awarded to undergraduates through need-based programs administered by NASSGP agencies. These agencies will award another 8 percent of the aid to undergraduates through non-need-based programs. Graduate and professional school students will receive slightly over 2 percent of the grant dollars through need-based and non-need-based programs. The remaining 9 percent of the state grant aid will be awarded by other state agencies or institutions acting in behalf of state agencies.

Ten states should award over $50 million each, for a total of $1.28 billion or about 74 percent of the aggregate grant aid awarded by all states. The ten states are, in rank order by amounts awarded: New York, Illinois, California, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Texas, Ohio, Michigan, New Jersey, and Minnesota. Another five states will award between $25 million and $50 million for an aggregate of $180 million or about 10 percent of the total. The five states are: North Carolina, Indiana, Florida, Wisconsin, and Iowa. Therefore, 15 states are expected to award 84 percent of all the grant aid.

Another dozen states should award between $10 million and $20 million for a total of $103.6 million or 10.6 percent of the total. The states are, in rank order by amounts awarded: Oklahoma, Colorado, Virginia, Connecticut, Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Puerto Rico, Kentucky, Oregon, Washington, and Missouri.

Eight states expect to award between $5 million and $10 million for a total of $65.8 million. They are: Alabama, Maryland, Utah, West Virginia, Vermont, Rhode Island, Arkansas, and Kansas. The remaining 17 states should award less than $5 million each for a total of about $23 million.

These data show that the vast majority of state grant aid is awarded by a small number of states. The four states that award over $100 million award nearly 49 percent of all the aid. The 26 states whose award dollar volumes rank in the top half of all states award 94 percent of all the grant aid, which means that the remaining half of the states award only 6 percent of all the aid.

Undergraduate Need-Based Grant Aid

Over eight out of every ten state grant dollars are awarded to undergraduates through need-based, comprehensive grant and scholarship programs. For the fourth consecutive year, aid awarded through such programs will exceed $1 billion. The expected award volume of $1.399 billion represents a 13 percent increase over last year's $1.234 billion (see Table 2). The total awards for earlier years were: for 1984-85, $1.154 billion; for 1983-84, $1.035 billion; for 1982-83, $958 million; and for 1981-82, $889 million.

This year's expected growth rate of 13.3 percent is nearly double the actual rate of growth between 1984-85 and 1985-86, 6.9 percent. However, readers should be advised that anticipated program growth rates are often greater than actual growth rates. For example, the autumn 1985 estimate of award dollars for 1985-86 was 4.7 percent greater than the dollars actually awarded and reported in Table 2, $1.292 billion as compared to $1.234 billion. The autumn 1984 estimate of award dollars for 1984-85 was 3.6 percent greater than the dollars actually awarded and reported in last year's survey, $1.195 billion as compared to $1.154 billion. Therefore, it is likely that the real growth rate between 1985-86 and 1986-87 will probably be between 8 percent and 9 percent rather than the computed 13.3 percent. Nevertheless, this lower probable growth rate would still represent the second best annual growth rate of the 1980s. (Grant dollars increased by 11.5 percent between 1983-84 and 1984-85.) Thus this year will be a better-than-average although likely not a record-breaking one for aggregate state grant dollar growth.

Observations concerning the laudable growth in aggregate state grants from need-based programs must be conditioned by additional factors. One of these is the growth in costs paid by undergraduates. Between 1983-84 and 1986-87, the dollars awarded to needy students are expected to grow by 35 percent, from $1.035 billion to $1.399 billion. However, the number of students receiving awards is expected to grow by only 5 percent, from 1,285,000 to 1,353,000, and the aggregate costs paid by the grant recipients are estimated to have grown by 26 percent. Therefore, the growth in aggregate need-based grant aid has exceeded the growth in aggregate costs, but not by a great deal.

Another factor that conditions observations on the impact of growth in aggregate aid is that because so much of the aid is awarded by so few states, major changes in one or two states can produce significant changes in the aggregate totals. This makes the aggregate growth rate a somewhat misleading estimate of growth in general in state support of need-based grants. For example, between 1983-84 and 1986-87, three large Midwestern states, Illinois, Michigan, and Minnesota, increased their need-based grant program dollars by $77.774 million or 43 percent, from $181.737 million to $[illegible] million. The rate of increase for all other 49 states and territories was only 33 percent. Put another way, these three states' program growth accounted for 21 percent of the total $363 million growth between 1983-84 and 1986-87.

Because increases in college costs reduce the net value of increases in grant aid and because major changes in a few states can disproportionately affect the aggregate dollar growth, the annual aggregate dollar growth rate is not a particularly good indicator of overall change in state support of grant programs. A better indicator is found in the numbers of students whose annual growth rates exceed the annual increase in costs.

Between 1983-84 and 1984-85, average costs paid by grant recipients increased by about 5.9 percent, from $5,725 to $6,065. The average costs paid by grant recipients increased by about 7.0 percent between 1984-85 and 1985-86, from $6,065 to $6,490. The average costs increased between 1985-86 and 1986-87 by about 5.3 percent, from $6,490 to $6,835.

Here are the patterns of annual percentage growth rates of need-based undergraduate grant dollars for the respective years:

	Actual 1983 to 1984	Actual 1984 to 1985	Expected 1985 to 1986
Gain Above 20 Percent	16	8	8
Gain 15 to 19 Percent	3	6	3
Gain 10 to 14 Percent	6	7	3
Gain 5 to 9 Percent	13	10	10
Gain 1 to 4 Percent	8	5	4
Less Than 1 Percent Change	2	12	13
Lose 1 to 4 Percent	4	1	7
Lose 5 to 9 Percent	0	1	3
Lose More Than 10 Percent	0	2	1
All States	52	52	52

The state-by-state patterns indicate that 1984-85 was the best of the three most recent years in dollar growth with 38 states increasing their award dollars by 5 percent or more. Between 1984-85 and 1985-86, only 31 states experienced these growth rates, and this year only 24 states are expected to increase their grant dollars by as much as 5 percent. Between 1983-84 and 1984-85, only six states' programs experienced no growth or losses of dollar volumes. Between 1984-85 and 1985-86, 16 states experienced no growth or losses. This year 13 states are expected to achieve no growth and another 11 are expected to lose award dollars. Therefore, in spite of the expected 13.3 percent increase in aggregate need-based aid to undergraduates in 1986-87, only slightly over half the states expect program dollar growth and only about 24 will see growth rates that exceed growth in costs paid by their grant recipients. Thus it appears that growth in need-based grant aid to undergraduates in most states has slowed.

Even though the general pattern of growth rates for the majority of states is not very optimistic, the expected growth in 11 states is quite exceptional.

Indiana expects a 53 percent growth this year, from $26.4 million to $40.5 million. Tennessee's program dollar expenditures are expected to grow by 46 percent, from $9.4 million to $13.7 million. Kentucky's programs expect a somewhat similar growth pattern, rising by 32 percent, from $8.8 million to $11.6 million. Dollar awards from programs in Minnesota and Massachusetts are expected to increase by about 31 percent, from $45.5 million to $59.7 million in the former and from $43.5 million to $57.0 million in the latter state. It is noteworthy that Massachusetts will have increased its need-based grant dollars awarded to undergraduates by $31.3 million or 122 percent since 1983-84.

Three states with considerably smaller annual award dollar volumes are expected to achieve dramatic increases this year. They are: Utah, 45 percent, from $1.1 million to $1.6 million; Maine, 44 percent, from $809,000 to $1,161,000; and Arkansas, 25 percent, from $4.11 million to $5.15 million. Arkansas' annual award dollar volume will have more than doubled since 1983-84.

This year over 1,353,000 students will receive grants, an expected 4 percent increase over last year's 1,303,000 recipients. Since 1983-84, the number of need-based undergraduate recipients has grown by about 5 percent, from 1,285,000.

This year's average grant award is expected to top $1,000 for the first time, at $1,034. This represents a 9 percent increase over last year's $947 average. Since 1983-84, the average grant will have grown by 28 percent, from $806 to $1,034. Average costs paid by grant recipients during this same time period will have grown by 19 percent. The growth in aggregate grant aid has exceeded the growth in aggregate costs since 1983-84, by 35 percent as compared to 26 percent. The average grant award has also grown at a greater rate than has the average cost, 28 percent as compared to 19 percent. Therefore, in general, the aggregate and average grant growth rates are about 9 percent greater than the rates of growth in aggregate and average costs since 1983-84.

Graduate Need-Based Grant Aid

This year 22 states reported that their need-based grant programs for graduate and professional school students expect to increase their aggregate award dollars by 12.7 percent, to $27.4 million (see Table 3). This amount represents an increase of 46 percent since 1983-84 when these same 22 states awarded $18.8 million. Approximately 25,000 students have received these need-based grants each year since 1983-84, even though the expected number of recipients this year exceeds 26,000.

A relatively few states' programs award the majority of this category of grant aid with only six states awarding $1 million or more for a total of $23.6 million or 86 percent of the aggregate dollars. New York's Tuition Assistance Program alone accounts for $10.4 million or 38 percent of the total.

Fewer than half the states have need-based grant aid programs for graduate and professional school students, but the states with such programs have, in a majority of the cases, increased their award dollars at rates greater than their increases for undergraduates since 1983-84. In the aggregate, the undergraduate need-based grant aid awarded by these 22 states is expected to increase by 35 percent, from $620 million to $835 million between 1983-84 and 1986-87. Therefore, even though need-based grants to post-baccalaureate students represents a tiny percentage of all need-based grants awarded by the 22 states, the situation for these students appears to be improving. However, the individual states do not appear to be diverting any significantly greater proportions of their total need-based grant aid dollars to graduate and professional students.

Non-Need-Based Undergraduate Programs

Table 4 shows that 27 states have grant programs that award aid to undergraduates without consideration of their financial needs. These programs can be grouped into three general categories: (1) "tuition equalization programs," designed to reduce the differences in tuition costs at public and private colleges; (2) "scholarship programs," designed to award meritorious students, generally for the purpose of enhancing the probability that the recipients will attend in-state institutions; and (3) "categorical aid programs," designed to encourage participation in particular programs of study, such as mathematics or science, or programs which aid dependents of special constituents, such as veterans or policemen.

In 1986-87 these non-need-based programs expect to award $144.1 million to over 223,000 undergraduates. This represents a 21 percent growth over the $119.2 million awarded to 211,000 students in 1985-86. Since 1983-84, the aggregate dollar amount of non-need-based grant aid to undergraduates has grown by 38 percent, from $104 million to $144.1 million. This is a slightly greater growth rate than the 35 percent expected for aggregate need-based aid during the same time period.

Five Southern states, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia, and one Midwestern state, Ohio, have tuition equalization grant programs for students attending private colleges. These programs expect to award $78.8 million or about 55 percent of the total non-need-based aid to undergraduates in 1986-87. The aggregate dollar volumes of awards from these six programs will have grown by 16 percent since last year and by 39 percent since 1983-84 when $56.6 million was awarded.

The expected respective growth rates for aggregate need-based grant aid in these six states are 5 percent between 1985-86 and 1986-87 and 17 percent between 1983-84 and the current year. Therefore, these six states are, in the aggregate, increasing their non-need-based award dollars at a greater rate than their need-based award dollars. Only Ohio annually awards more need-based than non-need-based grant aid to its undergraduates.

Seventeen states reported having generally available non-need-based merit scholarship programs in 1986-87 with expected aggregate awards of $44.2 million to about 95,000 students. The largest aggregate dollar awards are from programs in seven states: New York, awarding $19.1 million; Colorado, $7.3 million; Illinois, $4.6 million; Ohio, $3.5 million; Florida, $3.3 million; Massachusetts, $1.8 million; and New Jersey, $1.5 million, for a grand total of $41.1 million or 93 percent of the scholarship dollars. Only two of the ten remaining states, Arkansas and Maryland, expect to award over $500,000 in non-need-based scholarships this year.

The growth in state-supported non-need-based scholarship programs and dollars awarded are quite recent phenomena. For example, only 8 of the 17 states with current scholarship programs had programs as recently as 1983-84. In that year these programs awarded $30.8 million or 30 percent less than should be awarded this year. This year alone, award dollars are expected to grow by 32 percent, from the $33.6 million of 1985-86.

In 1986-87, 50 "categorical aid" programs in 20 states are expected to award $21.1 million in non-need-based grant aid to 34,000 students. This represents a 26 percent growth in dollars over last year's $16.8 million received by 38,000 students. However, 95 percent or $4.1 million of the expected $4.3 million increase will occur in just one state, New York. The two largest categorical programs are for veterans in Illinois, $4.66 million, and New York, $3.0 million. Only five other categorical aid programs are expected to award more than $1 million in 1986-87. They are: New York's Health Service Corp program, $1.632 million; Ohio's War Orphans program, $1.520 million; Illinois' National Guard Scholarship program, $1.455 million; Michigan's Indian Tuition Waiver program, $1.072 million; and Alabama's Emergency Secondary Education program, $1.044 million. Therefore, 7 of the 50 categorical aid programs are expected to award $14.4 million or 68 percent of all the aid of this type.

Analysis of the patterns of growth in aggregate need-based and non-need-based grant dollars to undergraduates suggests that the latter types of programs may be experiencing greater support from the states. All need-based aid to undergraduates in all states is expected to grow by 13.1 percent between 1985-86 and 1986-87 and by 35 percent between 1983-84 and the current year. All non-need-based aid in all states is expected to grow by 21 percent between 1985-86 and 1986-87 and by 38 percent between 1983-84 and the current year. Need-based grant aid in the 27 states with programs with both types of aid is expected to grow by 13 percent this year and by about 37 percent since 1983-84. In 1983-84 in the states with both types of programs, their ratio of need-based grant aid to non-need-based aid was $7.34 to $1.00. This year's expected ratio is $7.27 to $1.00. Therefore, while need-based aid, in the aggregate, still is far greater than non-need-based aid, support for the latter types of programs appears to be growing.

In terms of rates of increase in award dollars among the 27 states with both types of programs, 16 states' non-need-based award dollars have grown at a greater rate than their need-based award dollars since 1983-84. This suggests that support for the non-need-based types of aid programs is increasing in many states throughout the nation, even as college costs are increasing and student and family ability to meet those costs is decreasing.

Non-Need-Based Graduate Programs

Table 5 shows that 16 states reported non-need-based grant programs for graduate and/or professional school students. These programs are expected to award $11.8 million to 5,200 students in 1986-87. This represents a 38 percent growth in aggregate dollar awards over last year's $8.5 million to 4,400 students. However, $2.2 million or 66 percent of the expected growth will occur in just two New York programs, the Regents Health Care Opportunity Scholarship and the Empire State Challenger Scholarship programs. Aid from all of New York's programs represents 38 percent of the expected 1986-87 total. Only three other states, Alaska, Colorado, and Virginia reported expected awards in excess of $1 million.

In 1983-84, 18 states awarded $7.2 million in non-need-based grant aid to graduate/professional school students. Therefore, while the number of dollars awarded will have increased by 64 percent since that time, the number of states with programs has decreased. The growth in dollars from New York programs, $3.1 million, represents about 67 percent of the growth since 1983-84. Thus it appears that, with the exception of New York, there are no clear trends of increased state support of the non-need-based programs for post-baccalaureate students.

Other Aid Programs Administered By NASSGP Agencies

Table 6 lists a variety of other non-grant aid programs administered by the NASSGP member responding agencies of 37 states. Of the 133 programs listed, 38 were GSLP/PLUS/ALAS programs operated through the federal Guaranteed Student Loan Program. Twenty loan, scholarship-loan, or loan forgiveness programs for teachers or prospective teachers were listed, as were ten such programs for other students enrolled in other types of programs, usually health services. Fourteen other loan programs for special groups of students and an identical number of work-study programs were identified. Five states identified programs that matched federal allocations to campus-based programs. Another 30 programs, often tuition waiver ones, were identified as administered by the responding agencies.

Other State-Funded Aid Programs

Table 7 lists the state aid programs that 19 respondents reported were administered by other agencies in their states. Most of these programs were designed to assist students in the health professions, to aid veterans or dependents of veterans, or provide tuition waivers to various student groups.

Merit-Based Grant Programs For Needy Undergraduates

Seventeen states have need-based grant programs for undergraduates which require some measure of academic potential or merit as a condition of original eligibility. This year the programs in these states expect to award about $210 million to 158,000 students (see Table 8).

Last year the 18 programs in the 15 states that had merit and need-based criteria awarded $184.9 million to 154,000 students. This year these same programs expect to award $209.5 million to 157,000 students. This 13.3 percent increase in aggregate dollars is identical to the percentage increase in aggregate dollars from need-based programs that do not require any merit criteria. In 1983-84 these programs awarded $140.95 million to about 149,000 students. The expected rate of growth in aggregate dollars awarded through these programs is 31 percent, which is significantly less than the three-year growth rate in aggregate dollars awarded through programs that do not require merit criteria, 36 percent. Thus it is impossible to determine if having merit criteria is related to different rates of increase in program funding.

The trend comparisons are further confounded by the fact that the California programs' award dollars represent 62 percent of the aggregate awards from programs of this type and their 1983-84 to 1986-87 increase of $45.4 million represents 66 percent of the total increase in award dollars during that time period.

Grant Programs For Use Only At Public Institutions

Eleven states have need-based aid programs exclusively for undergraduates attending public institutions (see Table 9). All but two of these states, Nevada and Wyoming, also have one or more programs for students at non-public institutions. These programs expect to award $22.72 million to over 51,000 students in 1986-87, which represents a 20 percent increase over the $18.95 million awarded to 47,000 students last year and a 55 percent increase over the $14.67 million awarded to 49,000 students in 1983-84.

It appears that aggregate need-based grants from programs exclusively for undergraduates at public institutions are growing at a much greater rate than are need-based grants to all undergraduates. However, it should be noted that Wisconsin's award dollars represent 64 percent of all the aid of this type and the $5.7 million increase in its program award dollars since 1983-84 represents 71 percent of the total increase in award dollars for all such programs. If the Wisconsin data are excluded from the comparison, the percentage growth rates are: between 1985-86 and 1986-87, 18 percent and between 1983-84 and 1986-87, 41 percent. These figures are much closer to the respective growth rates for all need-based undergraduate award dollars, 13 percent and 35 percent. Thus it is difficult to conclude that support for the programs exclusively for public institutions' students is growing at a much faster rate than is support for all programs in general.

Grant Programs For Use Only At Non-Public Institutions

A dozen states have programs of need-based aid only for undergraduates who attend private institutions (see Table 10). These programs are expected to award $132.7 million to over 78,000 students in 1986-87. Last year they awarded $119.7 million to about 78,000 students. Therefore, their aggregate dollar volume is expected to increase by about 11 percent. However, two-thirds or $8.63 million of the expected $13 million increase will occur in just two states, Michigan and Indiana. The expected growth rate in the other ten states is only 5.5 percent.

Since 1983-84, aggregate award dollars from these types of programs will have grown by 39 percent, from $95.5 million to $132.7 million. Again, however, the growth in Indiana and Michigan, $27.8 million, accounts for nearly three-fourths of the total dollar growth. The aggregate dollar growth rate for the other ten states is only 13 percent.

Therefore, it appears that the general growth rate for grant programs exclusively for students at non-public institutions is lower than the rate for programs exclusively for students at public institutions and for need-based programs in general.

Undergraduate Need-Based Aid By Institutional Types

Table 11 shows the percentage distribution of undergraduate need-based aid awards and dollars among in-state public and private institutions and out-of-state institutions for 94 programs. The respondents' estimates indicate that 55.9 percent of the award dollars will go to students attending in-state private institutions. About 42.6 percent will go to students attending in-state public institutions and the remaining 1.5 percent will be received by students attending schools outside the boundaries of their home states.

While more than half the need-based undergraduate award dollars will go to students at in-state private schools, only 37.1 percent of the awards will be received by such students. About 61.0 percent of the awards will be received by students at in-state public schools and the remaining 1.9 percent of the awards will go to "out-of-state" students. Private school students generally receive greater percentages of the award dollars because their costs and consequent financial need generally are higher than those of other students.

Here are the estimated distributions of the award dollars for the past three years:

Year	In-State Public	In-State Private	Out-of-State
1985-86	41.3%	57.1%	1.5%
1984-85	43.3%	55.2%	1.5%
1983-84	43.3%	55.3%	1.7%

Given the fact that in more than a few instances respondents estimate the dollar distributions each year, there seems to have been no dramatic change in the distribution of aid dollars over the four-year period.

The percentage distributions of awards are as follows:

Year	In-State Public	In-State Private	Out-of-State
1985-86	60.1%	38.0%	1.9%
1984-85	59.5%	38.6%	1.9%
1983-84	59.9%	38.1%	2.0%

Here again great stability is observed in the distribution of awards among the different types of students. Thus, in the short time period under analysis the distributions of aid dollars and awards remain quite stable. (The percentage distributions for 1981-82, the first year in which these data were collected, are about identical to the patterns displayed above.)

Only 18 programs in 15 states indicated that awards would go to students to attend institutions in other states. In all, these awards represent less than 2 percent of all awards and award dollars. Only seven states' programs expect to award more than 10 percent of their need-based undergraduate program dollars to students attending out-of-state schools. They are: Rhode Island, 50.2 percent; Maine, 46.0 percent; Alaska, 34.6 percent; District of Columbia, 33.3 percent; Vermont, 26.8 percent; New Hampshire, 16.6 percent; and Massachusetts, 13.0 percent. With one exception these patterns are similar to the ones observed in last year's survey. Last year Delaware spent over half its award dollars on students attending out-of-state schools. This year's survey indicates that no awards will go to out-of-state students.

SSIG Program Activities By States

Table 12 displays the State Student Incentive Grant Program activities by states and territories. The 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico reported SSIG expenditures of $75.8 million in 1985-86 and estimated expenditures of $73.8 million in 1986-87.

This year, as in previous years, the seven states expecting the largest dollar expenditures are: California, $11.7 million; New York, $6.5 million; Illinois, $4.2 million; Texas, $4.0 million; Pennsylvania, $3.2 million; Michigan, $3.0 million; and Ohio, $2.9 million. In all, these states receive about 48 percent of all the allocations. Only two other states, Massachusetts and the District of Columbia, receive more than $2 million.

This year 12 states expect half or nearly half their need-based award dollars to come from SSIG allocations. In 1986-87, 16 states expect their SSIG allocations to exceed one-third of their need-based program expenditures. Last year 17 states found themselves in similar circumstances. This year Maine expects its SSIG allocation to represent 24 percent of its award dollars. Last year's percentage was 34 percent. Since 1983-84, between 16 and 17 states have reported that one-third of their need-based grant aid came from SSIG allocations. Prior to that year, about 20 states annually reported this percentage of grant aid from SSIG dollars.

TABLE 1

ESTIMATED TOTAL GRANT AID AWARDED BY STATE PROGRAMS, 1986-87, BY TYPES OF PROGRAMS

(AMOUNTS IN MILLIONS)

	Need-Based Aid		Non-Need-Based Aid		Other	Total
	Undergrads	Grads	Undergrads	Grads	Aid*	Grants
Alabama	$ 2.163	$ 0.048	$ 4.241	$ 0.020	$ 3.464	$ 9.936
Alaska	(0.241)			(1.834)		(2.075)
Arizona	2.376	0.099				2.475
Arkansas	5.145		0.558			5.703
California	131.146	3.479				134.625
Colorado	9.470	0.834	7.861	1.096		19.261
Connecticut	12.028			0.200	6.900	19.128
Delaware	0.765	0.085	0.203	0.028	0.240	1.321
District of Columbia	1.059	**				1.059
Florida	15.311	0.003	19.366	0.662	0.174	35.516
Georgia	4.734		12.049		1.754	18.537
Hawaii	0.597				2.000	2.597
Idaho	0.487		0.123			0.610
Illinois	132.862		10.217		4.355	147.434
Indiana	40.492		0.410	0.150		41.052
Iowa	22.498		0.900		2.750	26.148
Kansas	5.430					5.430
Kentucky	11.583				0.650	12.233
Louisiana	1.447		0.759	0.089		2.295
Maine	1.161				0.971	2.132
Maryland	7.214	0.941	1.560	0.141		9.856
Massachusetts	57.072	3.470	1.960		21.417	83.919
Michigan	66.943	3.351	1.072			71.366
Minnesota	59.706				2.640	62.346
Mississippi	1.230		0.545	0.280		2.055
Missouri	10.081				0.210	10.291
Montana	0.401					0.401
Nebraska	1.093					1.093
Nevada	(0.414)	**				(0.414)
New Hampshire	0.656	0.001	0.125		0.641	1.423
New Jersey	65.711	0.683	1.967	0.600	0.750	69.711
New Mexico	(1.461)					(1.461)
New York	417.526	10.424	25.101	4.500		457.551
North Carolina	4.397	1.218	20.929		18.406	44.950
North Dakota	0.748					0.748
Ohio	48.500		18.739	0.108	5.500	72.847
Oklahoma	9.450	0.895	0.165	0.287	8.998	19.795
Oregon	9.224				1.505	10.729
Pennsylvania	103.428		0.720			104.148
Rhode Island	8.412					8.412

	Need-Based Aid		Non-Need-Based Aid		Other	Total
	Undergrads	Grads	Undergrads	Grads	Aid*	Grants
South Carolina	$ 16.415				$ 1.381	$ 17.796
South Dakota	0.563	**	$ 0.057			0.620
Tennessee	13.735		0.052			13.787
Texas	20.293	$ 1.711			56.552	78.556
Utah	1.641	**	0.572	$ 0.792	6.130	9.135
Vermont	8.106	0.150			0.181	8.437
Virginia	4.350		13.777	1.006		19.133
Washington	10.491		0.028		0.146	10.665
West Virginia	5.203				3.668	8.871
Wisconsin	30.908				1.500	32.408
Wyoming	(0.204)	(0.036)				(0.240)
Puerto Rico	12.248	**				12.248
Totals	$1,398.819	$27.428	$144.056	$11.793	$152.883	$1,734.979
Percent	80.6%	1.6%	8.3%	0.7%	8.8%	100.0%

* Aid reported under this heading includes grant aid administered by other state agencies, tuition fee waiver programs administered by state and institutions, special programs for veterans, matching programs, etc.

** Reported a grant program for graduate students but could not report dollars awarded. Amounts are included in undergraduate figures for these states.

Figures in ( ) are 1985-86 data.

TABLE 2

DOLLARS AND NUMBER OF AWARDS FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE COMPETITIVE AND NON-COMPETITIVE STATE SCHOLARSHIPS AND GRANT PROGRAMS BASED ON NEED, 1985-86 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1986-87: ACADEMIC YEARS COMPARATIVE DATA REPORT

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1985-86	1986-87		1985-86	1986-87		1985-86	1986-87
Alabama								
Student Assistance Program - Undergraduates	2,836	2,845	+ 0.3%	$ 2.242	$ 2.163	- 3.5%	$ 791	$ 760
Alaska								
Student Incentive Grants	(161)	(161)	N.C.	(0.241)	(0.241)	N.C.	(1,497)	(1,497)
Arizona								
Incentive Grant Program - Undergraduates	3,406	3,456	+ 1.5	2.401	2.376	- 1.0	705	688
Arkansas								
Student Assistance Grant	11,966	12,925	+ 8.0	4.108	5.145	+25.2	343	398
California								
Cal Grant A	40,250	43,185		71.604	88.724			
Cal Grant B	20,990	22,806		35.917	37.405			
Cal Grant C	2,392	2,394		2.752	3.514			
Bilingual Teacher Grant - Undergraduates	724	409		2.091	1.490			
Law Enforcement Personnel - Undergraduates	6	7		0.009	0.013			
All Programs	64,362	68,801	+ 6.9	112.373	131.146	+16.7	1,746	1,906
Colorado								
Student Incentive Grants	3,100	3,000		2.081	1.985			
Student Grants	9,900	10,700		7.201	7.485			
All Programs	13,000	13,700	+ 5.4	9.282	9.470	+ 2.0	714	691
Connecticut								
Scholastic Achievement Grants	3,240	3,600		2.735	3.525			
Independent College Student Grant Program	4,056	4,175		6.118	6.261			
State Supplemental Grants	4,174	(4,174)		2.242	2.242			
All Programs	11,470	11,949	+ 4.2	11.095	12.028	+ 8.4	967	1,007
Delaware								
Postsecondary Scholarships - Undergraduates	1,125	1,224	+ 8.8	0.756	0.765	+ 1.2	672	625

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1985-86	Number of Monetary Awards 1986-87	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1985-86	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1986-87	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1985-86	Average Award Amount 1986-87
District of Columbia								
Incentive Grants - Undergraduates*	830	(830)	N.C.	1.106	1.059	- 4.2	1,333	1,276
Florida								
Student Assistance Grants	15,368	16,000		14.768	14.854			
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarships - Undergraduates	17	19		0.051	0.057			
Jose Marti Scholarship Challenge Grants - Undergraduates*	0	N/A		0.000	0.400			
All Programs	15,385	16,019	+ 4.1	14.819	15.311	+ 3.3	963	931
Georgia								
Student Incentive Grant Program	14,700	14,300	- 2.7	4.510	4.734	+ 5.0	307	331
Hawaii								
Student Incentive Grants	1,800	(1,800)	N.C.	0.604	0.597	- 1.2	336	332
Idaho								
Student Incentive Grants	794	(794)	N.C.	0.509	0.487	- 4.3	641	613
Illinois								
Monetary Award Program	102,000	102,000		121.600	132.086			
Student-to-Student Matching Grants	1,721	1,800		(0.700)	0.776			
All Programs	103,721	103,800	+ 0.1	122.300	132.862	+ 8.6	1,179	1,280
Indiana								
Higher Education Awards	25,084	30,916		19.042	29.708			
Freedom of Choice Grants	7,561	8,867		7.406	10.784			
All Programs	32,645	39,783	+21.9	26.448	40.492	+53.1	810	1,018
Iowa								
Scholarship Program	1,171	1,200		0.673	0.673			
Tuition Grant Program	10,735	10,450		20.628	20.733			
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	3,205	3,278		1.078	1.092			
All Programs	15,111	14,928	- 1.2	22.379	22.498	+ 0.5	1,481	1,507
Kansas								
State Scholarships	1,599	1,400		0.930	1.080			
Tuition Grants	3,862	3,950		4.679	4.350			
All Programs	5,461	5,350	- 2.0	5.609	5.430	- 3.2	1,027	1,015
Kentucky								
Student Incentive Grants	12,279	11,770		4.217	5.529			
Tuition Grant Program	4,911	5,770		4.541	5.964			
Distinguished Student Recognition and Scholarship Award	0	32		0.000	0.090			
All Programs	17,190	17,572	+ 2.2	8.758	11.583	+32.3	509	659
Louisiana								
Incentive Grants	2,860	1,073	-62.5	2.003	1.447	-27.8	700	1,349

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1985-86	1986-87		1985-86	1986-87		1985-86	1986-87
Rhode Island								
Scholarship and Grant Program	10,316	10,500	+ 1.8	7.856	8.412	+ 7.1	762	801
South Carolina								
Tuition Grants	7,635	7,850	+ 2.8	15.146	16.415	+ 8.4	1,984	2,091
South Dakota								
Incentive Grants - Undergraduates*	(1,400)	800		0.431	0.413			
Tuition Equalization Grants	770	600		0.193	0.150			
All Programs	2,170	1,400	-35.5	0.624	0.563	- 9.8	288	402
Tennessee								
Student Assistance Awards	19,084	22,403	+17.4	9.434	13.735	+45.6	494	613
Texas								
Tuition Equalization Grants - Undergraduates	13,799	13,799		15.812	16.935			
Public Educational SSIG Grants - Undergraduates	5,042	5,073		2.794	2.858			
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	533	625		0.427	0.500			
All Programs	19,374	19,497	+ 0.6	19.033	20.293	+ 6.6	982	1,041
Utah								
Incentive Grants - Undergraduates*	2,500	1,825	-27.0	1.131	1.641	+45.1	452	899
Vermont								
Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	8,010	7,847		7.328	7.573			
Part-Time Student Grants	1,301	1,550		0.327	0.426			
Non-Degree Student Grant Program - Undergraduates	501	858		0.069	0.107			
All Programs	9,812	10,255	+ 4.5	7.724	8.106	+ 4.9	787	790
Virginia								
College Scholarship Assistance Program	5,980	5,600	- 6.4	4.415	4.350	- 1.5	738	777
Washington								
State Need Grants	12,228	14,000		8.826	10.489			
Assistance to Blind Students	3	4		0.001	0.002			
All Programs	12,231	14,004	+14.5	8.827	10.491	+18.9	722	749
West Virginia								
Higher Education Grant Program	7,073	6,500	- 8.1	5.167	5.203	+ 0.7	731	800

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1985-86	1986-87		1985-86	1986-87		1985-86	1986-87
Wisconsin								
Tuition Grants	7,727	7,700		11.453	11.743			
Higher Education Grants	33,676	35,500		12.096	14.598			
Indian Student Grants	955	985		0.996	1.060			
Handicapped Student Grants	78	80		0.103	0.100			
Talent Incentive Grants	3,237	3,100		3.168	3.032			
Minority Student Grants	0	N/A		0.000	0.375			
All Programs	45,673	47,365	+ 3.7	27.816	30.908	+11.1	609	645
Wyoming								
Incentive Grants - Undergraduates	(279)	(279)	N.C.	(0.204)	(0.204)	N.C.	(731)	(731)
Puerto Rico								
Incentive Grant - Undergraduates*	3,000	3,000		1.358	1.300			
Educational Fund - Undergraduates*	13,630	(13,630)		2.500	2.500			
Legislative Awards - Undergraduates*	(40,000)	(40,000)		8.448	8.448			
All Programs	56,630	56,630	N.C.	12.306	12.248	- 0.5	217	216
Grand Totals: Need-Based Undergraduate Aid	1,302,911	1,353,166	+ 3.9%	$1,234.418	$1,398.819	+13.3%	$ 947	$ 1,034

* Data could not be broken down into graduate versus undergraduate categories. Therefore, all data is listed under undergraduate category.

Figures in ( ) are 1985-86 data from last year's report or 1986-87 data not available.

TABLE 3

DOLLARS AND NUMBER OF AWARDS FOR COMPREHENSIVE NEED-BASED AID PROGRAMS FOR GRADUATE/PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS, ACTUAL 1985-86 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1986-87

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1985-86	1986-87		1985-86	1986-87		1985-86	1986-87
Alabama								
Student Assistance Program - Graduates	23	0		$ 0.018	$ 0.000			
Chiropractic Scholarships	10	13		0.048	0.048			
All Programs	33	13	-60.6%	0.066	0.048	-27.3%	$ 2,000	$ 3,692
Arizona								
Incentive Grant Program - Graduates	142	144	+ 1.4	0.100	0.099	- 1.0	704	688
California								
Bilingual Teacher Grant - Graduates	308	174		0.888	0.633			
Graduate Fellowships	849	855		2.638	2.845			
Law Enforcement Personnel - Graduates	1	1		0.001	0.001			
All Programs	1,158	1,030	-11.1	3.527	3.479	- 1.4	3,046	3,378
Colorado								
Graduate Grants	700	725	+ 3.6	0.806	0.834	+ 3.5	1,151	1,150
Delaware								
Postsecondary Scholarships - Graduates	125	136	+ 8.8	0.084	0.085	+ 1.2	672	625
District of Columbia								
Incentive Grants - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
Florida								
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarships - Graduates	1	1		0.003	0.003			
Jose Marti Scholarship Challenge Grants - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A			
All Programs	1	1	N.C.	0.003	0.003	N.C.	3,000	3,000
Maryland								
Senatorial Grants - Graduates	1,913	2,025		0.735	0.736			
Professional Scholarships	262	330		0.150	0.150			
Graduate Nursing Grants	0	12		0.000	0.020			
Family Practice Medicine	7	7		0.033	0.035			
All Programs	2,182	2,374	+ 8.8	0.918	0.941	+ 2.5	421	396

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1985-86	1986-87		1985-86	1986-87		1985-86	1986-87
Massachusetts								
Medical/Dental/Veterinarian Scholarship	666	670		0.883	0.970			
Graduate Student Grant Program	1,350	1,931		1.748	2.500			
All Programs	2,016	2,601	+29.0	2.631	3.470	+31.9	1,305	1,334
Michigan								
Tuition Grants - Graduates	1,225	1,064	-13.1	2.895	3.351	+15.8	2,363	3,149
Nevada								
Student Incentive Grants - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
New Hampshire								
Nursing Education Grants - Graduates	1	1	N.C.	0.001	0.001	N.C.	1,000	1,000
New Jersey								
Educational Opportunity Fund - Graduates	192	238	+24.0	0.528	0.683	+29.4	2,750	2,870
New York								
Tuition Assistance Program - Graduates	13,200	13,400	+ 1.5	9.229	10.424	+12.9	699	778
North Carolina								
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	65	70		0.482	0.619			
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	19	22		0.135	0.200			
Minority Presence Scholarship - Graduates	430	600		0.342	0.360			
American Indian Scholarships - Graduates	(40)	77		0.033	0.039			
All Programs	554	769	+38.8	0.992	1.218	+22.8	1,791	1,584
Oklahoma								
Tuition Aid Grants - Graduates	2,038	2,035	- 0.1	0.782	0.895	+14.5	384	440
South Dakota								
Incentive Grants - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
Texas								
Tuition Equalization Grants - Graduates	1,201	1,201		1.465	1.569			
Public Educational SSIG Grants - Graduates	225	227		0.139	0.142			
All Programs	1,426	1,428	+ 0.1	1.604	1.711	+ 6.7	1,125	1,198
Utah								
Incentive Grants - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
Vermont								
Incentive Grants - Graduates	106	103		0.142	0.147			
Non-Degree Student Grant Program - Graduates	10	17		0.002	0.003			
All Programs	116	120	+ 3.4	0.144	0.150	+ 4.2	1,241	1,250
Wyoming								
Incentive Grants - Graduates	(21)	(21)	N.C.	(0.036)	(0.036)	N.C.	(1,714)	(1,714)

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1985-86	Number of Monetary Awards 1986-87	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1985-86	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1986-87	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1985-86	Average Award Amount 1986-87
Puerto Rico								
Incentive Grants - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A			
Educational Fund - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A			
Legislative Awards - Graduates*	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A			
All Programs	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A
Grand Totals: Need-Based Graduate Aid	25,130	26,100	+ 3.9%	$24.346	$27.428	+12.7%	$ 969	$ 1,051

* Data could not be broken down into graduate versus undergraduate categories. Therefore, all data is listed under undergraduate category.

Figures in ( ) are 1985-86 data from last year's survey or 1986-87 data not available.

TABLE 4

DOLLARS AND NUMBER OF AWARDS FOR NON-NEED-BASED STATE PROGRAMS FOR UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS, ACTUAL 1985-86 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1986-87

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1985-86	Number of Monetary Awards 1986-87	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1985-86	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1986-87	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1985-86	Average Award Amount 1986-87
Alabama								
Student Grants Program	7,523	7,503		$ 3.316	$ 3.017			
National Guard Education Assistance Program - Undergraduates	426	428		0.192	0.180			
Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program - Undergraduates	354	366		1.034	1.044			
All Programs	8,303	8,297	- 0.1%	4.542	4.241	- 6.6%	$ 547	$ 511
Arkansas								
Governor's Scholars Program	194	279	+ 43.8	0.385	0.558	+ 44.9	1,985	2,000
Colorado								
Undergraduate Merit Awards	10,800	10,800		7.006	7.336			
Veterans Tuition Assistance	200	200		0.100	0.100			
National Guard Tuition Assistance	400	450		0.160	0.166			
Dependents Tuition Assistance	4	6		0.006	0.009			
Teacher Encouragement Program	0	50		0.000	0.250			
All Programs	11,404	11,506	+ 0.9	7.272	7.861	+ 8.1	638	683
Delaware								
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Veterans and Others	1	2		0.002	0.003			
Diamond State Scholars	200	200		0.200	0.200			
All Programs	201	202	+ 0.5	0.202	0.203	+ 0.5	1,005	1,005
Florida								
Tuition Voucher Fund	15,886	15,989		13.151	15.989			
Undergraduate Scholars' Fund	2,197	2,661		2.438	3.326			
Scholarships for Children of Deceased/Disabled Veterans	54	56		0.036	0.048			
Confederate Memorial Scholarships	19	25		0.003	0.003			
Exceptional Child Education Scholarships - Undergraduates**	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A			
Critical Teachers Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program - Undergraduates**	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A			
Regents Scholarships - Undergraduates**	N/A	N/A		N/A	N/A			
All Programs	18,156	18,731	+ 3.2	15.628	19.366	+ 23.9	861	1,034

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1985-86	Number of Monetary Awards 1986-87	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1985-86	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1986-87	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1985-86	Average Award Amount 1986-87
Georgia								
Tuition Equalization Grants	13,120	12,989		10.735	11.316			
Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grants	15	19		0.030	0.038			
Governor's Scholarship Program	195	457		0.226	0.578			
North Georgia College/ROTC Grants	367	375		0.114	0.117			
All Programs	13,697	13,840	+ 1.0	11.105	12.049	+ 8.5	811	871
Idaho								
State of Idaho Scholarships	82	82	N.C.	0.123	0.123	N.C.	1,500	1,500
Illinois								
National Guard Scholarships	2,025	2,520		1.349	1.455			
Descendants Grants	25	27		0.039	0.049			
Merit Recognition Scholarships	4,527	9,312		2.263	4.656			
Veteran Grants	11,679	11,000		4.105	4.057			
All Programs	18,256	22,859	+ 25.2	7.756	10.217	+ 31.7	425	447
Indiana								
Hoosier Scholarships	808	820	+ 1.5	0.404	0.410	+ 1.5	500	500
Iowa								
Science and Math Grants	5,830	3,703	- 36.5	0.950	0.900	- 5.3	163	243
Louisiana								
T. H. Harris Scholarships	8,000	6,000		1.144	0.714			
Rockefeller Scholarships - Undergraduates	28	26		0.032	0.030			
High School Rally Scholarships	25	(25)		(0.020)	0.015			
All Programs	8,053	6,051	- 24.9	1.196	0.759	- 36.5	149	125
Maryland								
War Orphan Grants - Undergraduates	164	160		0.076	0.080			
House of Delegates Grants - Undergrads	212	212		0.216	0.295			
Reimbursement of Firemen - Undergrads	249	300		0.094	0.120			
Distinguished Scholar Program	1,138	1,162		0.911	0.930			
Teacher Education - Tuition Reimbursement	0	15		0.000	0.023			
Teacher Education - Critical Shortage - Undergraduates	30	32		0.076	0.082			
Teacher Education - Distinguished Scholar	36	38		0.029	0.030			
All Programs	1,829	1,919	+ 4.9	1.402	1.560	+ 11.3	767	813

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1985-86	1986-87		1985-86	1986-87		1985-86	1986-87
Massachusetts								
Honor Scholarships	640	650		0.750	0.775			
Fire/Police/Corrections Program	92	90		0.080	0.085			
War Orphans Program	120	100		0.098	0.100			
Commonwealth Scholars	(1,000)	806		(1.000)	1.000			
All Programs	1,852	1,646	- 11.1	1.928	1.960	+ 1.7	1,041	1,191
Michigan								
Indian Tuition Waiver	(1,100)	(1,100)	N.C.	(0.957)	1.072	+ 12.0	(870)	975
Mississippi								
Student Grants - S.R.E.B.	(83)	(83)		(0.375)	0.276			
Math/Science Scholarships	N/A	N/A		(0.300)	0.235			
Nursing	(93)	(93)		(0.120)	0.022			
POW/MIA/Law/Fireman	(17)	(17)		(0.150)	0.012			
All Programs	(193)	(193)	N.C.	(0.945)	0.545	- 42.3	(3,342)	(1,606)
New Hampshire								
War Orphans Scholarships	10	11		0.003	0.003			
Governor's Scholars Awards	0	175		0.000	0.122			
All Programs	10	186	+1760.0	0.003	0.125	+4066.7	300	672
New Jersey								
Public Tuition Benefits	20	20		0.022	0.025			
POW/MIA Tuition Grants	9	10		0.028	0.030			
Distinguished Scholars Program	686	1,542		0.685	1.542			
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Aid Program	139	300		0.097	0.220			
Veterans Tuition Credit Program	626	600		0.164	0.150			
All Programs	1,480	2,472	+ 67.0	0.996	1.967	+ 97.5	673	796
New York								
Regents College Scholarships	57,182	60,000		13.665	15.000			
Regents Nursing Scholarships	1,810	1,800		0.422	0.420			
Regents Professional Opportunity Scholarships - Undergraduates	5	41		0.010	0.230			
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Awards	847	1,000		0.524	3.000			
Empire State Scholarships of Excellence	0	1,000		0.000	2.000			
Empire State Challenger Scholarships - Undergraduates	493	982		0.931	2.119			
Children of Veteran/Police Officer/ Firefighter Awards	857	970		0.341	0.700			
Health Services Corps - Undergraduates	72	197		0.617	1.632			
All Programs	61,266	65,990	+ 7.7	16.510	25.101	+ 52.0	269	380
North Carolina								
Legislative Tuition Grants	23,669	24,000	+ 1.4	19.521	20.929	+ 7.2	825	872

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1985-86	1986-87	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1985-86	1986-87	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1985-86	1986-87
Maine								
Incentive Grants	2,072	3,770	+81.9	0.809	1.161	+43.5	390	308
Maryland								
General State Scholarships	6,450	6,026		4.669	5.019			
Senatorial Grants - Undergraduates	5,174	5,475		1.986	1.990			
Proprietary School Grants	345	426		0.199	0.200			
Children of Deceased Firemen - Undergraduates	6	6		0.005	0.005			
All Programs	11,975	11,933	- 0.4	6.859	7.214	+ 5.2	573	605
Massachusetts								
General Scholarship	43,473	51,000		42.877	52.372			
Christian Herter Program	74	80		0.367	0.400			
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Incentive Grants	139	140		0.222	0.300			
Part-Time Grants	0	7,000		0.000	4.000			
All Programs	43,686	58,220	+33.3	43.466	57.072	+31.3	995	980
Michigan								
Competitive Scholarships	22,252	22,000		24.356	25.404			
Tuition Grants - Undergraduates	16,275	14,136		33.289	38.539			
Educational Opportunity Grants	0	1,700		0.000	1.000			
Adult Part-Time Grants	0	4,400		0.000	2.000			
All Programs	38,527	42,236	+ 9.6	57.645	66.943	+16.1	1,496	1,585
Minnesota								
Scholarship and Grant Program	55,858	66,000	+18.2	45.486	59.706	+31.3	814	905
Mississippi								
Student Incentive Grants	1,577	1,950	+23.7	1.288	1.230	- 4.5	817	631
Missouri								
Student Grants	8,300	8,400	+ 1.2	9.645	10.081	+ 4.5	1,162	1,200
Montana								
Incentive Grants	970	980	+ 1.0	0.440	0.401	- 8.9	454	409
Nebraska								
Incentive Grants	1,950	2,500	+28.2	1.093	1.093	N.C.	561	437
Nevada								
Student Incentive Grants - Undergraduates*	(828)	(828)	N.C.	(0.414)	(0.414)	N.C.	(500)	(500)
New Hampshire								
Incentive Grants	1,723	1,400		0.612	0.608			
Nursing Education Grants - Undergraduates	129	114		0.048	0.048			
All Programs	1,852	1,514	-18.3	0.660	0.656	- 0.6	356	433

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1985-86	Number of Monetary Awards 1986-87	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1985-86	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1986-87	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1985-86	Average Award Amount 1986-87
New Jersey								
Tuition Aid Grants	44,707	42,190		45.893	48.500			
Educational Opportunity Fund - Undergraduates	12,053	11,260		15.899	13.358			
Garden State Scholarships	7,451	7,650		3.381	3.853			
All Programs	64,211	61,100	- 4.8	65.173	65.711	+ 0.8	1,015	1,075
New Mexico								
Incentive Grants	(1,700)	(1,700)		(1.211)	(1.211)			
Student Choice	N/A	N/A		(0.250)	(0.250)			
All Programs	(1,700)	(1,700)	N.C.	(1.461)	(1.461)	N.C.	(712)	(712)
New York								
Tuition Assistance Program - Undergraduates	316,800	321,600		359.949	406.526			
Aid for Part-Time Study	6,670	(6,670)		4.000	11.000			
All Programs	323,470	328,270	+ 1.5	363.949	417.526	+14.7	1,125	1,272
North Carolina								
Student Incentive Grants	4,346	4,382		3.214	3.157			
Minority Presence Scholarship Fund - Undergraduates	1,670	1,900		1.140	1.140			
American Indian Scholarship Fund - Undergraduates	(200)	198		0.086	0.100			
All Programs	6,216	6,480	+ 4.2	4.440	4.397	- 1.0	714	679
North Dakota								
Tuition Assistance Grants	567	505		0.256	0.244			
Student Financial Assistance Program	1,292	1,120		0.552	0.504			
All Programs	1,859	1,625	-12.6	0.808	0.748	- 7.4	435	460
Ohio								
Instructional Grants	72,000	75,000	+ 4.2	45.000	48.500	+ 7.8	625	647
Oklahoma								
Tuition Aid Grants - Undergraduates	15,485	15,465		8.242	9.430			
Bill Willis Scholarship Program	0	27		0.000	0.020			
All Programs	15,485	15,492	+ 0.1	8.242	9.450	+14.7	532	610
Oregon								
Need Grants	14,678	13,900		8.951	8.670			
Cash Awards	828	807		0.563	0.554			
All Programs	15,506	14,707	- 5.2	9.514	9.224	- 3.0	614	627
Pennsylvania								
State Grants	117,271	115,030		96.782	103.415			
POW/MIA Program	18	13		0.018	0.013			
All Programs	117,289	115,043	- 1.9	96.800	103.428	+ 6.8	825	899

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1985-86	1986-87		1985-86	1986-87		1985-86	1986-87
Ohio								
Academic Scholarship Program - Undergraduates	3,395	3,395		3.417	3.483			
War Orphans Scholarship Program	1,047	341		1.319	1.520			
Student Choice Grants	16,639	22,000		9.124	13.736			
All Programs	21,081	25,736	+ 22.1	13.860	18.739	+ 35.2	657	728
Oklahoma								
Future Teachers Scholarship Program	184	(184)	N.C.	0.182	0.165	- 9.3	989	897
Pennsylvania								
Scholars in Education Awards	268	321	+ 19.8	0.571	0.720	+ 26.1	2,131	2,243
South Dakota								
Superior Scholar Scholarship	41	61	+ 48.8	0.038	0.057	+ 50.0	927	934
Tennessee								
Academic Scholars Program	0	13	N/A	0.000	0.052	N/A	0	4,000
Utah								
Career Teaching Scholarship	363	330	- 9.1	0.583	0.572	- 1.9	1,606	1,733
Virginia								
Tuition Assistance Grant Program - Undergraduates	12,139	12,276		11.865	13.369			
Virginia Scholars Program	94	136		0.282	0.408			
All Programs	12,233	12,412	+ 1.5	12.147	13.777	+ 13.4	993	1,110
Washington								
Paul L. Fowler Academic Excellence Scholarships	19	19		0.028	0.028			
Scholars Program	147	147		N/A	N/A			
All Programs	166	166	N.C.	0.028	0.028	N.C.	1,474	1,474
Grand Total: Non-Need-Based Undergraduate Aid	210,719	223,099	+ 5.9%	$119.234	$144.056	+ 20.8%	$ 566	$ 646

* Data could not be broken down into graduate versus undergraduate categories. Therefore, all data is listed under undergraduate category.

** Data could not be broken down into graduate versus undergraduate categories. Therefore, all data is listed under graduate category.

Figures in ( ) are 1985-86 data from last year's survey or 1986-87 data not available.

TABLE 5

DOLLARS AND NUMBER OF AWARDS FOR NON-NEED-BASED STATE PROGRAMS
FOR GRADUATE/PROFESSIONAL SCHOOL STUDENTS,
ACTUAL 1985-86 AND ESTIMATED FOR 1986-87

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1985-86	Number of Monetary Awards 1986-87	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1985-86	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1986-87	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1985-86	Average Award Amount 1986-87
Alabama								
National Guard Education Assistance Program - Graduates	47	47		$ 0.021	$ 0.020			
Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program - Graduates	19	0		0.054	0.000			
All Programs	66	47	- 28.8%	0.075	0.020	- 73.3%	$ 1,136	$ 426
Alaska								
WICHE Student Exchange	N/A	N/A		(1.834)	(1.834)	N.C.	N/A	N/A
Colorado								
Graduate Fellowship	675	675	N.C.	1.047	1.096	+ 4.7	1,551	1,624
Connecticut								
High Technology Graduate Scholarship Program	10	20	+100.0	0.100	0.200	+100.0	10,000	10,000
Delaware								
Optometric Institutional Aid	6	7	+ 16.7	0.024	0.028	+ 16.7	4,000	4,000
Florida								
Exceptional Child Education Scholarships - Graduates**	408	(408)		0.090	0.119			
Regents Scholarships - Graduates**	1	1		0.003	0.003			
Virgil Hawkins Fellowship	46	48		0.230	0.240			
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program - Graduates**	900	1,000		0.200	0.200			
Graduate Scholars' Fund	0	10		0.000	0.100			
All Programs	1,355	1,467	+ 8.3	0.523	0.662	+ 26.6	386	451
Indiana								
Teacher Retraining for Math/Science Teachers	136	150	+ 10.3	0.134	0.150	+ 11.9	985	1,000
Louisiana								
Rockefeller Scholarship - Graduates	83	77	- 7.2	0.095	0.089	- 6.3	1,145	1,156

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards		Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions)		Percentage Change	Average Award Amount	
	1985-86	1986-87		1985-86	1986-87		1985-86	1986-87
Maryland								
House of Delegates Grants - Graduates	58	58		0.060	0.081			
Teacher Education - Critical Shortage - Graduates	21	23		0.055	0.060			
All Programs	79	81	+ 2.5	0.115	0.141	+ 22.6	1,456	1,741
Mississippi								
Special Medical/Nursing	N/A	N/A		(0.100)	0.100			
Graduate and Professional Scholarships	(138)	(138)		(0.225)	0.180			
All Programs	(138)	(138)	N.C.	(0.325)	0.280	- 13.8	(1,630)	(1,304)
New Jersey								
Garden State Graduate Fellowship	70	100	+ 42.9	0.420	0.600	+ 42.9	6,000	6,000
New York								
Lehman Fellowships	78	90		0.330	0.370			
Regents Health Care Opportunity Scholarships	46	150		0.410	1.500			
Health Services Corps - Graduates	12	33		0.139	0.368			
Empire State Challenger Scholarships - Graduates	478	951		0.843	1.917			
Regents Professional Opportunity Scholarships - Graduates	9	73		0.015	0.345			
All Programs	623	1,297	+108.2	1.737	4.500	+159.1	2,788	3,470
Ohio								
Academic Scholarship Program - Graduates	105	105	N.C.	0.106	0.108	+ 1.9	1,010	1,029
Oklahoma								
Chiropractic Education Assistance Program	47	36		0.043	0.041			
Minority Doctoral Study Grants	19	21		0.114	0.126			
Minority Professional Study Grants	28	30		0.112	0.120			
All Programs	94	87	- 7.4	0.269	0.287	+ 6.7	2,862	3,299
Utah								
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE)	74	66	- 10.8	0.838	0.792	- 5.5	11,324	12,000

State/Program	Number of Monetary Awards 1985-86	Number of Monetary Awards 1986-87	Percentage Change	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1985-86	Payout Dollars (Millions) 1986-87	Percentage Change	Average Award Amount 1985-86	Average Award Amount 1986-87
Virginia								
Tuition Assistance Grant Program - Graduates	914	924	+ 1.1	0.893	1.006	+ 12.7	977	1,089
Grand Totals: Non-Need-Based Graduate Aid	4,428	5,241	+ 18.4%	$ 8.535	$11.793	+ 38.2%	$ 1,928	$ 2,250

* Data could not be broken down into graduate versus undergraduate categories. Therefore, all data is listed under undergraduate category.

** Data could not be broken down into graduate versus undergraduate categories. Therefore, all data is listed under graduate category.

Figures in ( ) are 1985-86 data from last year's survey or 1986-87 data not available.

TABLE 6

OTHER PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY THE STATE AGENCY

State/Program	1986-87 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based		Need-Based		Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
			Yes	No	Yes	No		
Alaska								
Student Loan Program	$60,500,000	Und/Grd		X	X		$73,800,000	16,400
Arkansas								
Emergency Secondary Education Loan	$160,250	Und/Grd		X		X	$131,603	69
Teacher and Administrator Loan Program	$289,405	Und/Grd		X		X	$104,067	447
California								
Guaranteed Loan (Old)	$79,000	(Program collects for loans made in 1966 and 1967)						
California Educational Loan Programs	$18,257,000	Und/Grd						
California Guaranteed Student Loan Program	(included in CELP)	Und/Grd		X	X (if income over $30,000)		$560,000,000	210,000
California Loans to Assist Students	(included in CELP)	Und/Grd		X		X	$60,000,000	22,000
Assumption Program of Loans for Education I	$702,000		X			X	$350,000	150
Assumption Program of Loans for Education II	N/A	Und/Grd	X			X	$0*	500
Colorado								
Work Study	$7,469,575	Und	X (30%)		X (70%)		$7,400,000	7,400
Federal Match (NDSL)	$241,427	N/A		X	X			N/A
Connecticut								
Teacher Incentive Loan Program	$350,000	Und/Grd	X			X	$400,000	100
Educational Loans to Encourage Excellence in Teaching	$900,000	Und	X			X	$880,000	220
Delaware								
S. Christa McAuliffe	$50,000	Und	X			X	$50,000	17
Florida								
"Chappie" James Most Promising Teacher Scholarship/Loan	$1,136,000		X			X	$1,152,000	288
Critical Teacher Shortage Loan Forgiveness	$300,000			X		X	$244,928	89
Public School Work Experience Program	$500,000	N/A	X		X		$156,658	146
College Career Work Experience Program	$500,000	N/A		X	X		$741,456	813
Teacher Scholarship Loan Program	$1,500,000		X			X	$1,500,000	375
Masters' Fellowship Loan for Teachers	$250,000		X			X	$102,000	17
Georgia								
Guaranteed Student Loans	N/A	Und/Grd		X	X		$61,796,000	28,000
Osteopathic Cancellable Medical Loans	$240,000	Grd	X		X		$180,000	18
N. Georgia College Cancellable Military Loans	$166,000	Und	X			X	$201,780	59
PLUS Loans	N/A	Und/Grd		X		X	$3,809,150	1,450
Critical Fields Cancellable Loans	$3,325,000	Und/Grd		X	X		$5,141,400	3,300

State/Program	1986-87 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
Illinois								
Guaranteed Loan	**	Und/Grd		X	X			
ALAS	**	Und/Grd		X	X			
Parent Loan	**	Und		X		X		
Indiana								
College Work Study	$512,523			X	X		$540,000	900
Teacher Loan Forgiveness	$150,000			X		X	$150,000	250
Carl D. Perkins Scholarship	$220,000	Und				X		
Iowa								
Guaranteed Loan	N/A			X	X		$100,000,000	47,000
PLUS Loan	N/A			X		X	$4,300,000	1,700
Guaranteed Loan Payment	$60,000			X		X	$60,000	70
Science and Math Loan Program	$70,000			X		X	$45,000	65
Kansas								
Osteopathic Loan	$400,000	Grd		X	X		$400,000	40
Optometry Loan Program	$167,200	Grd		X		X	$201,400	34
Kentucky								
Guaranteed Student Loan Program	N/A	Und/Grd		X	X		$55,000,000	30,000
PLUS		Und/Grd		X		X	$2,000,000	800
Commonwealth Work Study	$1,010,000	Und/Grd		X	X		$1,010,000	900
Teacher Scholarship	$500,000	Und	X			X	$500,000	100
Math/Science Incentive Loan	$500,000	Und/Grd	X			X	$500,000	188
Carl D. Perkins Scholarship	$149,500	Und	X				$149,500	30
Louisiana								
Guaranteed Student Loan		Und/Grd						
Maine								
Osteopathic Loan Fund	$120,000	Grd		X	X			
Postgraduate Health Program	$1,150,393	Grd		X		X		
Blaine House Scholars	$950,000	Grd	X			X	$971,005	712
Massachusetts								
Gilbert Matching Grant Program	$9,225,000	Und		X	X		$9,255,000	5,500
Tuition Waiver for Public Institutions	$10,711,000	Und		X	X		$10,711,884	19,000
Consortium Scholarship Program	$600,000	Und		X	X		$600,000	700
Adult Learners Program	$850,000	Und		X	X		$850,000	1,700
Low Interest Loan Program	$1,695,000	Und		X	X		$1,695,000	1,618
Educational Employment Program	$2,500,000	Und		X	X		$2,500,000	2,790
Michigan								
Guaranteed Student Loan		Und/Grd		X	X			
State Direct Loan		Und/Grd		X	X			
Work Study	$5,000,000	Und		X	X		$5,000,000	5,000

State/Program	1986-87 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
Minnesota								
Work Study	$4,300,000			X	X		$4,320,000	2,400
Part-Time Grant	$2,000,000			X	X		$2,000,000	4,000
Guaranteed Student Loan	$0	Und/Grd		X	X (if AGI over $30,000)		$22,000,000	10,000
AVTI - Emergency Loan	$100,000			X	X		N/A	N/A
Student Education Loan Fund (SELF)	$0	Und/Grd		X		X	$15,000,000	7,500
Mississippi								
Medical Loan	$0			X	X		$150,000	25
Guaranteed Student Loan/PLUS	$0			X	X	X	$162,500	71
Academic Common Market	$0			X		X	N/A	N/A
Missouri								
Guaranteed Student Loan and PLUS Program	$2,923,997	Und/Grd		X	X (GSL)	X (PLUS)	$148,000,000	62,000
Prospective Teacher Loan Program	$1,000,000	Und	X			X	$1,000,000	500
Montana								
Work Study	$276,450	Und/Grd		X (30%)		X (70%)	$476,000	700
New Hampshire								
Medical Education Capitation and Loan	$335,000	Grd		X	X	X		
Veterinary Education Capitation and Loan	$269,500	Grd		X	X	X		
Optometry Education Capitation	$36,000	Grd		X		X		
New Jersey								
Guaranteed Student Loan	$0	Und/Grd		X	X		$195,706,000	80,173
PLUS	$0	Und/Grd		X	X		$18,547,000	6,731
New Mexico								
Work Study	$1,484,000	Und/Grd	X (50%)		X (50%)		$1,400,000	1,400
Osteopathic Student Loan	$150,000	Grd		X	X		$175,000	25
Nursing Student Loan	$25,000	Und/Grd		X	X		$175,000	70
Physician Student Loan	$225,000	Grd		X	X		$224,000	28
New York								
Guaranteed Student Loan Program	$0	Und/Grd		X	X		$900,000,000	400,000
PLUS	$0	Und		X	X		$34,000,000	13,000
ALAS	$0	Und/Grd		X	X		$42,000,000	14,500
State Supplemental Health Loan Program	$4,670,000	Und/Grd		X	X		(No new loans; funding only for existing loan costs)	
Loan Forgiveness Program	$1,000,000	Grd		X		X	$1,000,000	100

State/Program	1986-87 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
North Carolina								
College Work Study Matching	$1,436,400			X	X		$5,500,000	8,900
Insured Student Loan Program	$60,000,000			X		X	$60,000,000	28,600
Tuition Remission	$7,326,912	Und			X			
Brooks Foundation Scholarships	$131,600	Und	X		X		$131,600	56
Turrentine Foundation Scholarships	$753,750	Und		X	X		$753,750	575
Suther Scholarships	$15,200	Und		X	X		$15,200	16
Carrow Scholarships	$21,000	Und	X		X		$21,000	7
Atkinson Scholarships	$10,000	Und	X		X		$10,000	10
Non-Service Scholarships	$1,282,543	Und			X			
State Contractual Scholarships	$7,128,000	Und			X			
PLUS Loans	$10,000,000			X		X	$10,000,000	3,400
Carl D. Perkins Scholarships	$244,655	Und				X		
Oklahoma								
Guaranteed Student Loan	$0	Und/Grd		X	X		$55,000,000	25,000
State Regents' Fee Waiver	$0	Und/Grd	X		X		$8,997,987	15,000
Teacher Education Loan	$153,000	Und/Grd		X	X		$153,000	45
Oregon								
Guaranteed Student Loan	$71,672,848	Und/Grd		X	X		$71,672,848	32,227
Medical/Dental Student Loan	$420,000	Und/Grd		X	X		$1,000,000	350
Purchase of Educational Services from Independent Colleges	$1,505,412						$1,505,412	2,367
Pennsylvania								
Guaranteed Student Loan	N/A	Und/Grd		X	X (if AGI over $30,000)		$514,300,000	225,000
Institutional Assistance Grants	$18,961,000						$19,030,100	
Matching Funds and Summer Work Study	$4,540,000	Und/Grd		X	X		$6,031,552	Unknown
Parent Loan Program	N/A	Und/Grd		X		X	$30,000,000	12,670
Health Education Assistance Loans	revenue bonds	Und/Grd		X		X	$60,000,000	7,000
Higher Education Loan Plan	revenue bonds	Und/Grd		X		X	$50,000,000	11,000
Loan Forgiveness Program	$330,000	Und				X	$330,000	186
Science Teachers Education Program	$449,000	Grd				X	$449,000	1,100
Information Technology Program for the Commonwealth (ITEC)	$1,020,000	Grd				X	$1,020,000	3,000
Rhode Island								
Work Opportunity Program	$500,000	Und		X	X		$625,000	1,000
Guaranteed Student Loan Program	$0	Und/Grd		X	X (if AGI over $30,000)		$45,000,000	20,000
Intern	$6,000	Und/Grd	X		X		N/A	300
Contract	$0	Grd		X		X	$400,000	24
Carl D. Perkins Scholarships	$38,494	Und	X			X	$38,494	7

State/Program	1986-87 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
Tennessee								
Guaranteed Student Loan		Und/Grd		X	X			
PLUS		Und/Grd		X		X		
Teacher Loan/Scholarship Program	$400,000	Und/Grd	X			X	$345,000	259
Texas								
Hinson-Hazlewood Loan Program	bond sale funded	Und/Grd		X	X		$12,000,000	5,000
Future Teacher Loan Program	$627,485	Und/Grd	X		X		$627,485	2,000
Public Educational Grant (on campus)	$14,377,389	Und/Grd			X			
Good Neighbor Scholarship Program	$675,000	Und/Grd				X		
Utah								
National Direct Student Loan (Matching Fund)	$274,734	Und		X	X		$2,740,420	3,754
Tuition Waivers	$6,130,235	Und/Grd		X		X	Unknown	Unknown
Vermont								
Honors Scholarship	$9,000		X			X	$9,000	85
Veterinary Contracts	$172,000			X		X	$172,000	14
Math/Science Loan Cancellation	$25,000			X		X	$25,000	28
Student Employment Program	$125,000			X	X		$250,000	200
Washington								
State Work Study	$7,455,000	Und/Grd		X	X		$7,442,000	6,100
Math/Science Education Loan Program	$300,000	Und/Grd	X		X		$300,800	188
WICHE	$146,400	Grd		X	X		$146,400	24
Carl D. Perkins Scholarships	$173,224	Und				X		
West Virginia								
Institutional Undergraduate Tuition and Fee Waiver Program	$0	Und				X	$3,062,000	2,290
Institutional Graduate and Professional Tuition and Fee Waiver Program	$0	Grd				X	$606,000	410
Carl D. Perkins Scholarships	$79,000	Und				X		
Higher Education Student Assistance Loan Program		Und/Grd		X		X	N/A	N/A
Wisconsin								
State Loan	$2,500,000			X	X		$2,500,000	1,200

* No funds allocated until participants graduate, obtain credentials, and provide at least one year of teaching.

** Spending authority from revolving fund for defaulted loans.

TABLE 7

STATE FUNDED STUDENT AID PROGRAMS ADMINISTERED BY STATE AGENCIES OTHER THAN THE RESPONDING AGENCY

State	Program Title	Administering Agency	1986-87 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
Alabama	Medical Scholarships	Medical Scholarship Board	$692,000	Grd	X		X		$672,000	224
	Dental Scholarships	Dental Scholarship Board	$179,000	Grd	X		X		$159,000	53
	Alabama G.I.	Department of Veterans Affairs	$2,500,000	Und/Grd		X		X	$2,500,000	1,800
	Optometry Scholarships	Board of Optometric Scholarships	$125,000	Grd	X		X		$113,000	37
	Dependents/Blind	State Department of Education	$20,000	Und		X		X	$20,000	24
Arkansas	Student Loan Authority			Und/Grd						
	Student Guaranty Loan Program			Und/Grd						
	Arkansas Rural Endowment			Und						
	High Technology Scholarship			Und	X					
	Math/Science Loan			Und						
Connecticut	Tuition Waiver Program for Needy Students	Each Public College Unit	*	Und/Grd		X	X		$6,900,000	13,000
Delaware	DIMER	DIMER Board	$190,000			X	X		N/A	N/A
Florida	Latin American/Caribbean Scholarship Program	Department of Education, International Education	$280,000		X		X		$173,600	28
Georgia	Rural Doctor Program	Medical Education Board	$557,000	Grd	X		X		$456,000	114
	Rehabilitation Services	Department of Human Resources	$393,469			X	X		N/A	N/A
	Regents Scholarship	University System	$200,000	Und/Grd	X		X		$200,000	500
	Regents Opportunity Grant	University System	$600,000	Grd		X	X		$705,000	188
Hawaii	Hawaii State	University of Hawaii	$1,000,000			X	X			
	Tuition Waiver	University of Hawaii	$1,000,000			X	X			
Illinois	MIA/POW Scholarships	Department of Veterans Affairs	$471,600							660
	Family Practice Residency	Board of Higher Education	$2,910,930							163
	Nursing Loans	Department of Public Health	$548,500							266
	DCFS Stipends	Department of Children and Family Services	$82,200							24
	Math/Science Scholarships	State Board of Education	$25,000							
	Teacher Shortage Area Scholarships	State Board of Education	$527,000							
	Women/Minority in Admin. Scholarships	State Board of Education	$263,000							
	Gifted Program Fellowships	State Board of Education	$75,000	Grd						68
	Gifted Program Traineeships	State Board of Education	$15,000	Und						18
Iowa	Vocational Rehabilitation	Vocational Rehabilitation	$2,650,000			X	X		$2,650,000	20,000
	Blind Commission	Commission for the Blind	$100,000			X		X	$100,000	77
Kansas	State Work Study	College Financial Aid Offices	$449,927	Und/Grd		X	X			

State	Program Title	Administering Agency	1986-87 Appropriation	Eligible Students	Merit-Based Yes	Merit-Based No	Need-Based Yes	Need-Based No	Approximate Value of Awards	Approximate Number of Awards
Kentucky	Rehabilitation	Department of Education	N/A	N/A		X			N/A	N/A
Maryland	Other Race Grants	State Board of Higher Education		Unknown			X			
	Vocational Rehabilitation	BVR		Unknown						
	Veterans Benefits	---		Unknown						
	Higher Education Loan	MHELC		Unknown						
Minnesota	Indian Scholarship	State Department of Education	$625,000			X	X		$640,000	800
Missouri	Teacher Education Scholarship	Elementary/Secondary	$210,000	Und	X			X	$210,000	210
New Jersey	Governor's Teaching Schlrshps	Department of Education	$2,000,000	Und	X			X	$750,000	270
New York	College Work Study Reimbursement	State Department of Education	$5,480,000	Und		X	**			
	Supplemental Higher Education Loan Financing Program	Dormitory Authority State of New York	$90,000,000 (tax exempt bonds)	Und/Grd		X		X	N/A	N/A
North Carolina	Medical, Math, and Science Loans	Office of State Budget	$1,900,000							
	Teacher Scholarship/Loans	State Board of Education (K-12)	$1,250,000							
	Veterans Scholarships	Division of Veterans Affairs	$2,668,271							
Ohio	National Guard Tuition Assistance Program	National Guard	$5,500,000			X		X	$5,500,000	
	Teacher Education Loans	Student Loan Commission	$500,000			X		X	$500,000	
South Carolina	Teacher Loan Program	South Carolina Student Loan Corp.	N/A	N/A	X			X	N/A	N/A
	State Grant Program	Commission on Higher Education	$3,750	N/A	X		X		$3,750	5
	South Carolina Defense Fund	Commission on Higher Education	$0	N/A					$0	N/A
	Medical and Dental School	South Carolina Department of Health and Environment Control	N/A	N/A	X		X			
	Graduate Incentive Fellowship	Commission on Higher Education	$500,000	N/A	X			X	N/A	N/A
	Other Race Grant Program	Commission on Higher Education	$200,000	N/A	X			X	$200,000	200
	SREB Contract Program (veterinary and optometry)	Commission on Higher Education	$671,950	N/A	X			X	$665,000	97
	Contract with North Carolina School of Arts	Commission on Higher Education	12,000	N/A	X			X	$12,000	4
Texas	Resident Tuition Exemptions	Public Institutions	tuition remission	Und/Grd		X		X	$6,500,000	11,500
	Non-Resident Tuition Waivers	Public Institutions	tuition adjustment	Und/Grd		X		X	$35,000,000	23,000
Wisconsin	Minority Retention	University of Wisconsin System	$1,500,000			X	X		$1,500,000	2,500

* No appropriation by state. Public colleges must set aside an amount equal to 12% of the previous year's tuition revenues for financial aid to needy students.

** Reimbursement to schools for their share of funds expended in participation in federal work study program.

TABLE 8

COMPETITIVE AND NEED-BASED UNDERGRADUATE COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS

(Some Specific Measure of Academic Potential Required As a Condition of Original Eligibility)

State/Program	Number of Awards	Dollar Amount (Millions)
Arkansas		
Student Assistance Grants	12,925	$ 5.145
California		
Cal Grant A	43,185	88.724
Cal Grant B	22,806	37.405
Cal Grant C	2,394	3.514
Connecticut		
Scholastic Achievement Grants	3,600	3.525
Iowa		
Scholarship Program	1,200	0.673
Kansas		
State Scholarships	1,400	1.080
Kentucky		
Distinguished Student Recognition and Scholarship Award	32	0.090
Louisiana		
Incentive Grants	1,073	1.447
Maryland		
General State Scholarships	6,026	5.019
Senatorial Grants	5,475	1.990
Massachusetts		
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Incentive Grants	140	0.300
Michigan		
Competitive Scholarships	22,000	25.404
New Hampshire		
Incentive Grants	1,400	0.608
New Jersey		
Garden State Scholarships	7,650	3.853
Oregon		
Cash Awards	807	0.554
Rhode Island		
Scholarships and Grants	10,500	8.412
South Carolina		
Tuition Grants	7,850	16.415
Texas		
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	625	0.500
West Virginia		
Higher Education Grant Program	6,500	5.203
Total	157,588	$209.861

Percentage of All Awards	11.6%
Percentage of All Award Dollars	15.0%

Mean Award $1,332

TABLE 9

1986-87 AWARDS FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS FOR ATTENDANCE ONLY AT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

State	Program	Number of Awards	Dollar Amount (Millions)
California	Law Enforcement Personnel	7	$ 0.013
Illinois	Student-to-Student Matching Grants	1,800	0.776
Iowa	Vocational-Technical Tuition Grants	3,278	1.092
Maryland	Children of Deceased Firemen	6	0.005
Michigan	Educational Opportunity Grants	1,700	1.000
Nevada	Student Incentive Grants	(828)	(0.414)
North Carolina	Minority Presence Scholarships	1,900	1.140
	American Indian Scholarships	198	0.100
Oklahoma	Bill Willis Scholarships	27	0.020
Texas	Public Educational SSIG Grants	5,073	2.858
	State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	625	0.500
Wisconsin	Higher Education Grants	35,500	14.598
Wyoming	Student Incentive Grants	(279)	(0.204)
Total		51,221	$22.720

Percentage of All States' Awards	3.8%
Percentage of All States' Award Dollars	1.6%

Mean Award $444

1985-86	Number of Awards	Dollar Amount (Millions)
Total	47,166	$18.953

Percentage of All States' Awards	3.7%
Percentage of All States' Award Dollars	1.5%

Mean Award $402

Figures in ( ) are 1985-86 data.

TABLE 10

1986-87 AWARDS FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS FOR ATTENDANCE ONLY AT PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

State	Program	Number of Awards	Dollar Amount (Millions)
Connecticut	Independent College Student Grants	4,175	$ 6.261
Indiana	Freedom of Choice Grants	8,867	10.784
Iowa	Tuition Grants	10,450	20.733
Kansas	Tuition Grants	3,950	4.350
Kentucky	Tuition Grants	5,770	5.964
Maryland	Proprietary School Grants	426	0.200
Michigan	Tuition Grants	14,136	38.539
North Dakota	Tuition Assistance Grants	505	0.244
South Carolina	Tuition Grants	7,850	16.415
South Dakota	Tuition Equalization Grants	600	0.150
Texas	Tuition Equalization Grants	13,799	16.935
Wisconsin	Tuition Grants	7,700	11.743
	Minority Student Grants	N/A	0.375
Total		78,228	$132.693

Percentage of All States' Awards	5.8%
Percentage of All States' Award Dollars	9.5%

Mean Award $1,696

1985-86	Number of Awards	Dollar Amount (Millions)
Total	77,973	$119.720

Percentage of All States' Awards	7.0%
Percentage of All States' Award Dollars	8.4%

Mean Award $1,535

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED PERCENTAGES OF AWARDS AND DOLLARS BY SECTOR FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS

State/Program	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
Alabama						
Student Assistance Program	33.0	67.0	0.0	31.0	69.0	0.0
Alaska						
*Student Incentive Grants	43.2	22.2	34.6	43.2	22.2	34.6
Arizona						
Student Incentive Grants	94.6	5.4	0.0	96.4	3.6	0.0
Arkansas						
Student Assistance Grants	82.3	17.7	0.0	76.6	23.4	0.0
California						
Cal Grant A Program	62.5	37.5	0.0	21.5	78.5	0.0
Cal Grant B Program	84.0	16.0	0.0	93.0	7.0	0.0
Cal Grant C Program	46.3	53.7	0.0	11.8	88.2	0.0
Bilingual Teacher Grants	89.0	11.0	0.0	88.5	11.5	0.0
Law Enforcement Personnel	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Colorado						
Student Incentive Grants	94.0	6.0	0.0	93.0	7.0	0.0
Student Grants	94.0	6.0	0.0	93.0	7.0	0.0
Connecticut						
Scholastic Achievement Grants	33.5	42.5	24.0	33.5	42.5	24.0
Independent College Student Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
State Work-Study Supplemental Grants	51.0	49.0	0.0	51.0	49.0	0.0
Delaware						
Postsecondary Scholarships	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
District of Columbia						
*Student Incentive Grants	16.7	50.0	33.3	16.7	50.0	33.3
Florida						
*Student Assistance Grants	46.9	53.1	0.0	34.8	65.2	0.0
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarships	74.0	26.0	0.0	62.0	38.0	0.0
Georgia						
Student Incentive Grants	74.6	25.4	0.0	72.3	27.7	0.0
Hawaii						
*Student Incentive Grants	60.0	40.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	0.0
Idaho						
Student Incentive Grants	80.0	20.0	0.0	80.0	20.0	0.0

State/Program	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
Illinois						
Monetary Award Program	67.0	33.0	0.0	40.0	60.0	0.0
*Student-to-Student Matching Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Indiana						
Higher Educational Awards	71.3	28.7	0.0	67.3	32.7	0.0
Freedom of Choice Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Iowa						
State Scholarships	51.6	48.4	0.0	51.2	48.8	0.0
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Vocational-Technical Tuition Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Kansas						
State Scholarships	77.5	22.5	0.0	77.5	22.5	0.0
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Kentucky						
Student Incentive Grants	74.0	26.0	0.0	74.0	26.0	0.0
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Louisiana						
Student Incentive Grants	97.2	2.9	0.0	97.6	2.4	0.0
Maine						
Student Incentive Grants	39.0	20.0	41.0	30.0	24.0	46.0
Maryland						
General State Scholarships	54.0	38.1	7.9	54.0	38.1	7.9
Senatorial Scholarships	73.6	26.4	0.0	73.6	26.4	0.0
Postsecondary Proprietary School Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Children of Deceased Firemen	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Massachusetts						
General State Scholarships	51.7	38.3	10.0	28.5	57.6	13.9
Christian Herter Memorial Scholarships	28.0	41.0	31.0	13.0	51.0	36.0
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Incentive Grants	50.0	50.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	0.0
Michigan						
Competitive Scholarships	74.1	25.9	0.0	60.5	39.5	0.0
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Educational Opportunity Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Adult Part-Time Grants	83.0	17.0	0.0	83.0	17.0	0.0
Minnesota						
*Scholarship and Grant Program	56.0	44.0	0.0	56.0	44.0	0.0
Mississippi						
*Student Incentive Grants	62.8	37.2	0.0	55.2	44.8	0.0
Missouri						
*Student Grants	47.0	53.0	0.0	16.0	84.0	0.0

State/Program	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
Montana						
Student Incentive Grants	92.0	8.0	0.0	92.0	8.0	0.0
Nebraska						
Student Incentive Grants	79.0	21.0	0.0	77.0	23.0	0.0
Nevada						
*Student Incentive Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
New Hampshire						
*Student Incentive Grants	61.3	20.7	18.0	61.3	20.7	18.0
New Jersey						
Tuition Aid Grants	78.0	22.0	0.0	66.0	34.0	0.0
Educational Opportunity Fund	84.0	16.0	0.0	63.0	37.0	0.0
Garden State Scholarships	74.0	26.0	0.0	74.0	26.0	0.0
New Mexico						
*Student Incentive Grants	66.0	34.0	0.0	66.0	34.0	0.0
New York						
Tuition Assistance Program	57.0	43.0	0.0	39.5	60.5	0.0
Aid for Part-Time Study	68.7	31.3	0.0	52.2	47.8	0.0
North Carolina						
Student Incentive Grants	76.0	24.0	0.0	61.0	39.0	0.0
Minority Presence Scholarships	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
American Indian Scholarships	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
North Dakota						
Tuition Assistance Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Student Financial Assistance	93.9	6.1	0.0	93.9	6.1	0.0
Ohio						
Instructional Grants	69.5	30.0	0.5	48.0	51.0	1.0
Oklahoma						
Tuition Aid Grants	86.2	13.9	0.0	77.6	22.4	0.0
Bill Willis Scholarship Program	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Oregon						
Need Grants	87.5	9.2	3.3	80.7	15.0	4.3
Cash Awards	60.4	39.6	0.0	59.7	40.3	0.0
Pennsylvania						
State Higher Education Grants	48.8	43.7	7.6	41.4	54.8	3.8
Rhode Island						
Scholarship and Grant Program	43.2	19.7	37.2	25.1	24.8	50.2
South Carolina						
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0

State/Program	Percentage of Awards			Percentage of Award Dollars		
	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions	At In-State Public Inst.	At In-State Private Inst.	At Out-of-State Institutions
South Dakota						
*Student Incentive Grants	67.0	33.0	0.0	67.0	33.0	0.0
*Tuition Equalization Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Tennessee						
Student Assistance Awards	70.2	29.8	0.0	49.5	50.5	0.0
Texas						
Tuition Equalization Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Public Educational SSIG Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Utah						
Student Incentive Grants	97.0	3.0	0.0	97.0	3.0	0.0
Vermont						
Student Incentive Grants	44.3	21.9	33.8	36.7	34.9	28.4
Part-Time Student Grants	71.0	25.5	3.5	47.6	47.5	4.9
Non-Degree Student Grants	89.1	10.1	0.8	89.5	10.0	0.5
Virginia						
College Scholarship Assistance	77.0	23.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0
Washington						
State Need Grants	83.5	16.0	0.5	83.5	16.0	0.5
*Assistance to Blind Students	75.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0
West Virginia						
Higher Education Grants	82.8	16.1	1.1	71.5	27.8	0.7
Wisconsin						
Tuition Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Higher Education Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Indian Student Grants	77.0	23.0	0.0	78.0	22.0	0.0
Handicapped Student Grants	67.0	4.0	29.0	61.0	4.0	35.0
Talent Incentive Grants	77.0	23.0	0.0	63.0	37.0	0.0
Minority Student Grants	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Wyoming						
*Student Incentive Grants	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Puerto Rico						
*Student Incentive Grants	40.0	60.0	0.0	40.0	60.0	0.0
*Legislative Awards	75.0	25.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	0.0
All States	61.0	37.1	1.9	42.6	55.9	1.5

*1986-87 data not available - used 1985-86 data.

TABLE 12

STATE STUDENT INCENTIVE GRANT PROGRAM ACTIVITIES BY STATES

State	1985-86 SSIG Used	Estimated 1986-87 SSIG Amount	1986-87 Need-Based Award Dollars Only	SSIG as a Percent of 1986-87 Need-Based Award Dollars
Alabama	$ 1,130,143	$ 1,081,547	$ 2,210,613	48.9%
Alaska	120,651	115,463	(241,302)	47.9
Arizona	1,250,662	1,237,435	2,475,000	50.0
Arkansas	481,566	459,873	5,145,363	8.9
California	11,701,728	11,670,000	134,625,632	8.7
Colorado	1,037,133	992,536	10,303,948	9.6
Connecticut	989,000	946,553	12,027,582	7.9
Delaware	202,100	193,917	850,000	22.8
Dist. of Columbia	553,223	529,434	1,058,868	50.0
Florida	2,382,205	2,377,108	15,313,160	15.5
Georgia	1,324,088	1,262,243	4,733,785	26.7
Hawaii	302,115	298,699	597,398	50.0
Idaho	254,345	243,408	486,816	50.0
Illinois	4,100,000	4,200,000	132,862,000	3.2
Indiana	1,518,922	1,453,608	40,492,278	3.6
Iowa	816,553	781,462	22,497,653	3.5
Kansas	843,451	805,431	5,430,431	14.8
Kentucky	931,224	887,700	11,583,100	7.7
Louisiana	1,001,274	723,586	1,447,172	50.0
Maine	272,228	272,228	1,160,522	23.5
Maryland	1,384,545	1,385,280	8,153,780	17.0
Massachusetts	2,442,106	2,337,095	60,542,095	3.9
Michigan	3,146,194	3,004,466	70,294,290	4.3
Minnesota	1,400,000	1,405,663	59,705,663	2.4
Mississippi	643,991	615,247	1,230,494	50.0
Missouri	1,501,019	1,501,019	10,080,764	14.9
Montana	209,395	200,387	400,774	50.0
Nebraska	546,665	521,131	1,093,330	47.7
Nevada	207,159	198,251	(414,000)	47.9
New Hampshire	262,265	253,375	656,899	38.6
New Jersey	1,999,679	1,970,000	66,394,000	3.0
New Mexico	385,561	368,982	(1,461,300)	25.3
New York	6,444,982	6,450,000	427,950,000	1.5
North Carolina	1,607,120	1,578,504	5,614,930	28.1
North Dakota	203,903	194,718	748,106	26.0
Ohio	3,011,200	2,881,738	48,500,000	5.9
Oklahoma	1,024,960	978,788	10,345,358	9.5
Oregon	977,693	933,650	9,223,995	10.1
Pennsylvania	3,350,924	3,194,411	103,428,200	3.1
Rhode Island	400,829	383,593	8,412,493	4.6
South Carolina	821,655	786,324	16,415,473	4.8
South Dakota	215,601	206,330	562,660	36.7
Tennessee	1,229,810	1,176,928	13,735,306	8.6
Texas	4,156,974	3,964,929	22,004,233	18.0
Utah	565,509	540,034	1,640,558	32.9

State	1985-86 SSIG Used	Estimated 1986-87 SSIG Amount	1986-87 Need-Based Award Dollars Only	SSIG as a Percent of 1986-87 Need-Based Award Dollars
Vermont	$ 191,498	$ 182,553	$ 8,255,075	2.2%
Virginia	1,621,090	1,548,064	4,350,314	35.6
Washington	1,727,057	1,649,257	10,490,054	15.7
West Virginia	552,802	527,900	5,202,900	10.1
Wisconsin	1,580,000	1,515,860	30,908,220	4.9
Wyoming	127,393	121,915	(240,000)	50.8*
Puerto Rico	678,981	649,785	12,248,020	5.3
Grand Totals	$75,831,171	$73,758,408	$1,426,245,907	5.2%

Figures in ( ) are estimated from 1985-86 data.

* Percentage is greater than 50.0% because last year's total aid amount was used as estimate for 1985-86.

Note: SSIG allocations received by American Samoa, Guam, Trust Territory, and Virgin Islands not reported as they did not respond to the survey.

SECTION III

PROGRAM CHARACTERISTICS

Applications and Awards

About 74 percent or 137 of the 186 programs identified in Table 13 were able to provide data on the numbers of applications they will receive and awards they expect to make in 1986-87. In all, the 137 programs expect to receive 2,862,000 applications and make 1,328,000 awards. In the aggregate, about 46 percent of the applicants will receive awards. On the average, about 58 percent of the 138 program applicants will receive awards and the middle two-thirds of the programs expect to award aid to between 29 and 88 percent of their applicants.

The expected application and award patterns reported in this year's survey were compared to those expected for last year where program data were available for individual programs for both years. The comparison showed a 0.8 percent increase in expected applications, from 2,790,000 to 2,813,000 and a 0.4 percent decrease in expected numbers of awards, from 1,294,000 to 1,289,000. Thus a slightly smaller proportion of applicants is, in the aggregate, expected to receive awards this year than last year, 45.8 percent as compared to 46.4 percent.

When the data for the 40 states which had data for both years were compared, it was found that expected applications had increased in 24 states, with a greater than 5 percent increase in 15 states. These latter states include: Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Minnesota, Montana, Oklahoma, South Carolina, and Vermont. Another 13 states' expected applications had decreased with 5 decreasing by more than 5 percent. The five include: Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire. No change in application numbers were expected in Alaska, Illinois, and Puerto Rico.

Although 24 states expected increased applications, only 18 expected to increase their numbers of awards. Fourteen states expected awards to increase by more than 5 percent. They include: Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin. Nineteen states expected awards to decrease with eight expecting losses of more than 5 percent. They include: Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, and Utah.

Ten states are expected to experience significant (i.e., greater than five percentage points) changes in the proportions of applicants who will receive awards. Larger percentages of applicants are expected to receive awards in Alabama, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, and Tennessee. Smaller percentages of applicants are expected to receive awards in Kansas, Louisiana, Montana, Ohio, and South Carolina. Applications are expected to increase significantly in Kansas and Louisiana but numbers of recipients are expected to decrease. Just the opposite case is expected in Michigan.

Table 14 displays the responses of states which offered comments believed to help readers better understand their 1986-87 program circumstances.

Years of Program Initiation

Of the 186 programs for which years of initiation are available, only 39, or 21 percent, were implemented prior to 1970. Another 22, or 12 percent, were implemented between 1970 and 1972 but 33, or 18 percent, started between 1973 and 1975, the years in which the SSIG program initially provided incentives to states to implement programs. In the five-year span between 1976 and 1980, 35 programs, or 19 percent, of the total were implemented. In 1981, 1982, and 1983 only 18, or about 10 percent, of the total were implemented. Since 1983, during the past three years, 39 programs became operational. Thus the growth in state grant programs is a recent phenomenon with 85 programs, or 46 percent, beginning within the past ten years, 39 starting before 1970, and 39 starting during just the past three years.

The vast majority of the program implemented before 1980 were comprehensive, need-based programs for undergraduates. That is to say, the programs generally were designed to serve a wide variety of students who demonstrate financial need. Since that time, and especially since 1983, the newer programs are often non-need-based and designed to serve special categories of students. The salient characteristics of the 39 new grant programs started within the past three years provide some indication of the trends in state grant program assistance.

Only 12 of the 39 new programs are need-based. They are expected to award $21.8 million to students in 1986-87. The remaining 27 non-need-based programs are expected to award $36.6 million to students this year.

The largest of the newest programs are Ohio's Student Choice Grant program, which is expected to award $13.7 million in non-need-based aid to undergraduates this year, and New York's need-based Aid For Part-Time Study program for undergraduates which should award $11 million. Massachusetts and Michigan also have new need-based undergraduate programs for part-time students which expect to award, respectively, $4 million and $2 million. Two non-need-based programs for undergraduate Vietnam veterans in New York and New Jersey each expect to award $3 million this year. Therefore, just 6 of the 39 newer programs are expected to award 63 percent of all the aid from the newer programs.

Ten states have implemented 11 new non-need-based general scholarship programs for undergraduates since 1983-84. Two programs in New York, the Empire State Scholarships of Excellence and the Empire State Challenger Scholarships expect to award $4.1 million this year. New Jersey's Distinguished Scholars program expects to award $1.54 million and Massachusetts' Commonwealth Scholars program should award $1 million. New general scholarship programs in Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, New Hampshire, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Virginia are expected to make combined awards of $1.8 million.

Florida, Kentucky, and Oklahoma have introduced new need-based scholarship programs for undergraduates and expect to award a combined $510,000 this year.

Prospective teachers are the beneficiaries of seven new programs in five states. Alabama, Colorado, Maryland, Oklahoma, and Utah have started new non-need-based programs to provide financial incentives to students who are education majors. These programs expect to award $1.7 million in 1986-87. Massachusetts' new need-based program for teachers expects to award $400,000.

Graduate students can expect to receive $300,000 this year from new non-need-based grant programs in Connecticut and Florida while other graduate students in Florida should receive at least $200,000 in new need-based aid. Massachusetts' graduate students should receive $1.5 million from a new need-based program in 1986-87.

Non-degree seeking undergraduates in Vermont will have access to $107,000 in need-based aid from a new program in that state. New need-based programs in Michigan, where the Educational Opportunity Grant program expects to award $1 million, and in Wisconsin, where the Minority Student Grant program should award $375,000, should benefit low-income students. Finally, New York has implemented three non-need-based programs to support health services and professional students with $3.73 million in grant aid.

Average Program Awards

Average annual program awards range from lows of $125 from Vermont's Non-Degree Student Grant program and $150 from Florida's Confederate Memorial Scholarship program to highs of $12,000 from Utah's WICHE program and $10,000 awards from Florida's Graduate Scholarship program, Connecticut's High Technology Graduate Scholarship program, and New York's Regents Health Care program (see Table 15).

Of the 177 programs for which average awards are available, 50 percent are expected to make average awards in excess of $1,000. In 1985-86 only 36 percent; in 1984-85, 33 percent; and in 1983-84 just 27 percent of the programs offered average awards of $1,000 or more. About one out of seven programs in 1986-87 expects to make average awards in excess of $3,000. All of these programs are for graduate/professional school students. About 20 percent of the programs expect average awards of less than $500 and 30 percent expect average awards of $500 to $999 per year.

Application Procedures

Because they often are need-based programs, more than half of all the state grant programs use some methodology for assessing their applicants' financial needs. Nearly half the responding programs, 49 of 107, exclusively use the Uniform Methodology and another 34 use the UM system with some special modifications (see Table 16). Nine programs exclusively use the Pell Grant system and four use either the Pell or the UM systems. Five programs use their own specially-designed need analysis systems. Three programs leave the need analysis system choices to their recipients' institutional discretion and three employ formulas which distribute award dollars among eligible candidates.

The need-based programs use a variety of need analysis documents to collect data to assess applicant needs. The CSS Financial Aid Form is the most often used document, employed exclusively by 20 programs and in combination with other documents by 67 other programs. Therefore, 87 of 104 or about 84 percent of the responding programs use the FAF. The ACT Family Financial Statement (FFS) is used exclusively by 6 programs and in combination with other documents by another 55 programs. Both the FAF and FFS are used by 55 programs. Five programs exclusively use the Federal Form and another 16 use it in combination with other documents. While 46 of the 104 programs rely on a single form as a means of collecting need analysis data from applicants, 15 are ones with their own special applications.

Exactly half of the need-based programs for undergraduates (49 of 98) required their applicants to apply for Pell Grants (see Table 16). More programs use Pell Grants award values in calculating their applicants' awards than require them to apply for Pell Grants, 54 as compared to 49. The difference in the numbers is the consequence of 17 programs in 12 states using Pell Grant awards even though not requiring an application for them and of 12 programs in 9 states requiring students to apply for Pell Grants without considering them in determining the applicants' state grant awards.

The respondents were asked if their program awards could be used to defray costs for tuition and fees, maintenance costs (i.e., room, board, books, supplies, transportation), or both types of costs. About 73 percent of the programs (129 of 177) offer awards to defray both categories of costs. Another 46 programs' awards can be used only for direct costs (tuition and fees) and two programs' awards must be used to cover maintenance costs (see Table 16).

About 35 percent (64 of 184) of the programs use some measure of merit to establish initial student eligibility for an award (see Table 16). ACT and/or SAT test scores are used by 72 percent (46 of 64) of the "merit-based" programs. About 81 percent use college grades, high school grades, and/or class ranks to assess eligibility. Most programs require combinations of grades and test scores to assess merit. Only 10 programs require test scores alone and just 16 programs use high school and/or college grades without supporting test scores.

Independent Student Criteria

Of the 106 programs in which "independent student" criteria are employed, 77 percent or 82 use the definition provided for federal Title IV aid programs. Most of the other programs use modifications of the federal definition which make their criteria more stringent. For example, California and Washington ask students to demonstrate self-supporting status for three years prior to the award year. Vermont and Rhode Island require two prior years of independence rather than one as required in the federal definition. Ohio applies the three-part federal definition to the prior year, the current or award year, and the following year. Indiana requires that students meet the federal criteria and be 22 years of age or older by January 1 of the application year.

Other definitions and criteria are employed. For independent status, Pennsylvania's aid applicants must be veterans, have been out of high school for six years or longer, or demonstrate independence through non-support from parents and an "available resource" test. New Jersey's applicants must demonstrate the availability of $1,400 of base-year resources in addition to proving they did not live with parents for more than six weeks and were not claimed as dependents by their parents.

Program Eligible Institutions

Over 55 percent (102 of 185) of the programs for which respondents identified the types of institutions where their programs' awards could be used were considered "comprehensive." That is, the awards could be used at public and private, two-year and four-year colleges, and at least one other type of post-secondary institution. Last year's survey showed that slightly less than half the programs had "comprehensive" institutional eligibility criteria. Another 17 programs make awards only to undergraduate students at private institutions with 11 making awards to two-year and four-year college students, three making awards to only four-year private college students, and three awarding aid to students at several types of private institutions. A similar proportion of programs, 18 in all, make awards only to undergraduates at public institutions with six each making awards to two-year and four-year college students, only to four-year college students, and to several types of public institutions.

Another 13 programs make awards to students at both public and private two-year and four-year colleges but no other types of postsecondary schools and eight make awards to only public and private four-year college students. Eleven percent (21 of 185) make awards only for post-baccalaureate study and six programs' awards must be used at special types of institutions, such as proprietary schools, schools of chiropractic medicine, or specific institutions.

Here is a breakdown of the number of programs and states with programs that serve undergraduate students at each institutional type:

	Programs	States
4-Year Public	141	51
4-Year Private	140	51
2-Year Public	126	51
2-Year Private	116	45
Public Vo-Tech	73	37
Private Vo-Tech	58	34
Public Nursing	70	36
Private Nursing	80	38

Table 18 shows that 25 states have 38 need-based grant programs which serve part-time undergraduate students. Last year's survey found that only 22 states had 34 programs to serve part-timers. Therefore, it would appear that part-time undergraduates are increasingly gaining access to state grant aid programs. This enhanced access is perhaps a consequence of the increased importance of part-time student attendance to college enrollments in many states.

Published Application Deadline Dates

Table 19 shows that the state-supported grant and scholarship programs have application deadline dates which range from as early as Spring, 1985 for a scholarship to be used in Fall, 1986 to as late as November, 1987 for an award for the 1986-87 academic year. These extremes are, however, quite exceptional. About one-fourth (36 of 147) have no firm application deadline dates or rely on the applicants' institutions to specify deadline lines. About 44 percent (64 of 147) require applicants to file before June, 1986 for an award for the 1986-87 year. Another 21 percent (31 of 147) permit applications from June 1, 1986 to December 31, 1986. The remainder permit students to apply at various points throughout the academic year.

It should be noted that several programs have different application deadline dates for different types of students; for example, "new" and "renewal" applicants, students attending different types of institutions, or students beginning their study at different times during the academic year. A review of the responses to this survey item reveals a very wide diversity of deadline dates for different programs offered by individual states. The policies for setting deadline dates appear to serve a variety of purposes and program goals.

TABLE 13

ESTIMATED 1986-87 PROGRAM STATISTICS

State/Program	Applicants	Recipients	Percent Aided	Total Dollars Awarded
Alabama				
Student Assistance Program	2,961	2,845	96.1	$2,163,094
Alabama Student Grant Program	7,665	7,503	97.9	$3,016,828
National Guard Education Assistance Program	525	475	90.5	$200,000
Chiropractic Scholarships	15	13	86.7	$47,519
Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program	792	366	46.2	$1,044,083
Alaska				
Student Incentive Grant	1,850	160	8.6	$240,500
Arizona				
Student Incentive Grant Program	4,000	3,600	90.0	$2,475,000
Arkansas				
Student Assistance Grant	19,013	12,925	68.0	$5,145,363
Governor's Scholars Program	890	279	31.3	$558,000
California				
Cal Grant A	129,701	43,185	33.3	$88,724,250
Cal Grant B	53,229	22,806	42.8	$37,405,000
Cal Grant C	20,182	2,394	11.9	$3,514,000
Bilingual Teacher Grant	2,582	583	22.6	$2,123,102
Graduate Fellowships	6,385	855	13.4	$2,845,280
Law Enforcement Personnel	16	8	50.0	$14,000
Colorado				
Student Incentive Grants	N/A	3,000	N/A	$1,985,072
Student Grants	N/A	10,700	N/A	$7,484,876
Graduate Grants	N/A	725	N/A	$834,000
Undergraduate Merit Awards	N/A	10,800	N/A	$7,335,752
Veterans Tuition Assistance	N/A	200	N/A	$100,000
National Guard Tuition Assistance	N/A	450	N/A	$166,100
Dependents Tuition Assistance	6	6	100.0	$8,737
Graduate Fellowship	N/A	675	N/A	$1,096,147
Teacher Encouragement Program	200	50	25.0	$250,000
Connecticut				
Scholastic Achievement Grants	8,000	3,600	45.0	$3,524,617
Independent College Student Grant Program	N/A	4,175	N/A	$6,260,965
State Supplemental Grant Program	N/A	N/A	N/A	$2,242,000
High Technology Graduate Scholarship Program	53	20	37.7	$200,000

State/Program	Applicants	Recipients	Percent Aided	Total Dollars Awarded
Delaware				
Postsecondary Scholarship Fund	4,000	1,360	34.0	$850,000
Optometric Institutional Aid	7	7	100.0	$28,000
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Veterans and Others	2	2	100.0	$2,800
Diamond State Scholars	580	200	34.5	$200,000
District of Columbia				
Incentive Grants	1,400	N/A	N/A	$1,058,868
Florida				
Student Assistance Grants	58,604	16,000	27.3	$14,853,560
Tuition Voucher Fund	16,500	15,989	96.9	$15,989,392
Undergraduate Scholars' Fund	3,154	2,661	84.4	$3,326,250
Graduate Scholars' Fund	42	10	23.8	$100,000
Scholarships for Children of Deceased/Disabled Veterans	65	56	86.2	$47,755
Confederate Memorial Scholarships	42	25	59.5	$3,200
Exceptional Child Education Scholarships	141	N/A	N/A	$119,000
Virgil Hawkins Fellowship	56	48	85.7	$240,000
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program	2,000	1,000	50.0	$200,000
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarship	25	20	80.0	$59,600
Student Regent Scholarship	1	1	100.0	$2,500
Jose Marti Scholarship Challenge Grant	N/A	N/A	N/A	$400,000
Georgia				
Student Incentive Grants	29,245	14,300	48.9	$4,733,785
Tuition Equalization Grants	14,000	12,989	92.8	$11,315,910
Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grants	25	19	76.0	$38,000
Governor's Scholarship Program	500	457	91.4	$578,000
North Georgia College/ROTC Grants	400	375	93.8	$116,500
Hawaii				
Student Incentive Grants	N/A	N/A	N/A	$597,398
Idaho				
Student Incentive Grants	N/A	N/A	N/A	$486,816
State of Idaho Scholarships	550	82	14.9	$123,000
Illinois				
Monetary Award Program	320,000	102,000	31.9	$132,086,000
Indiana				
Higher Education Awards	67,750	30,916	45.6	$29,708,113
Hoosier Scholarships	820	820	100.0	$410,000
Teacher Retraining for Math/Science Teachers	200	150	75.0	$150,000
Freedom of Choice Grants	15,153	8,867	58.5	$10,784,165

State/Program	Applicants	Recipients	Percent Aided	Total Dollars Awarded
Iowa				
Scholarship Program	2,500	1,200	48.0	$673,050
Tuition Grant Program	30,000	10,450	34.8	$20,733,084
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	11,000	3,278	29.8	$1,091,519
Science and Math Grants	4,869	3,703	76.1	$900,000
Kansas				
State Scholarships	5,000	1,400	28.0	$1,080,431
Tuition Grants	9,000	3,950	43.9	$4,350,000
Kentucky				
Incentive Grant Program	43,000	11,770	27.4	$5,529,400
Tuition Grant Program	43,000	5,770	13.4	$5,963,700
Distinguished Student Recognition and Scholarship Award	56	32	57.1	$90,000
Louisiana				
Incentive Grant Program	1,103	1,073	97.3	$1,447,172
Rockefeller Scholarships	158	103	65.2	$119,000
T. H. Harris Scholarships	15,000	6,000	40.0	$714,000
Maine				
Incentive Grant Program	14,046	3,770	26.8	$1,160,522
Maryland				
General State Scholarship	25,000	6,026	24.1	$5,019,280
Senatorial Grants	20,000	7,500	37.5	$2,726,000
Proprietary School Grants	603	426	70.6	$200,000
House of Delegate Grants	12,000	270	2.3	$376,380
War Orphan Grants	170	160	94.1	$80,000
Professional Scholarships	750	330	44.0	$150,000
Family Practice - Medicine	56	7	12.5	$34,500
Children of Deceased Firemen	8	6	75.0	$4,500
Distinguished Scholar	1,200	1,162	96.8	$929,600
Graduate Nursing	46	12	26.1	$19,500
Reimbursement of Firemen	350	300	85.7	$120,000
Teacher Education - Critical Shortage	200	55	27.5	$142,175
Teacher Education - Distinguished Scholar	50	38	76.0	$30,400
Teacher Education - Tuition Reimbursement	21	15	71.4	$22,500

State/Program	Applicants	Recipients	Percent Aided	Total Dollars Awarded
Massachusetts				
General Scholarships	100,000	51,000	51.0	$52,372,095
Christian Herter Program	80	80	100.0	$400,000
Medical/Dental/Veterinarian Scholarship	1,000	670	67.0	$970,000
Graduate Student Grant Program	N/A	1,931	N/A	$2,500,000
Honor Scholarships	3,000	650	21.7	$775,000
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Incentive Grants	150	140	93.3	$300,000
Commonwealth Scholars	1,071	806	75.3	$1,000,000
Fire/Police/Corrections Program	90	90	100.0	$85,000
War Orphans Program	105	100	95.2	$100,000
Part-Time Grants	N/A	7,000	N/A	$4,000,000
Michigan				
Educational Opportunity Grants	N/A	1,700	N/A	$1,000,000
Competitive Scholarships	34,000	22,000	64.7	$25,404,466
Tuition Grants	22,000	15,200	69.1	$41,889,824
Adult Part-Time Grants	N/A	4,400	N/A	$2,000,000
Minnesota				
Scholarship and Grant Program	120,000	66,000	55.0	$59,705,663
Mississippi				
Student Incentive Grants	N/A	1,950	N/A	$1,230,494
Missouri				
Student Grant Program	40,000	8,400	21.0	$10,080,764
Montana				
Incentive Grants	1,400	980	70.0	$400,774
Nebraska				
Incentive Grant Program	N/A	2,500	N/A	$1,093,330
Nevada				
Student Incentive Grants	N/A	N/A	N/A	$414,318
New Hampshire				
Incentive Grant Program	7,753	1,400	18.1	$607,675
Nursing Education Grants	125	115	92.0	$49,224
War Orphans Scholarships	11	11	100.0	$3,330
Governor's Scholars Awards	176	175	99.4	$121,600

State/Program	Applicants	Recipients	Percent Aided	Total Dollars Awarded
New Jersey				
Tuition Aid Grants	105,000	42,190	40.2	$48,500,000
Garden State Scholarships	105,000	7,650	7.3	$3,853,000
POW/MIA Tuition Grants	10	10	100.0	$30,000
Public Tuition Benefits	20	20	100.0	$25,000
Educational Opportunity Fund - Undergraduates	N/A	11,260	N/A	$13,358,000
Educational Opportunity Fund - Graduates	300	238	79.3	$683,000
Distinguished Scholars Program	7,767	1,542	19.9	$1,542,000
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Aid Program	400	300	75.0	$220,000
Veterans Tuition Credit Program	1,000	600	60.0	$150,000
Garden State Graduate Fellowship	400	100	25.0	$600,000
New Mexico				
Student Incentive Grant	N/A	1,700	N/A	$1,211,300
New York				
Tuition Assistance Program	470,000	335,000	71.3	$416,950,000
Regents College Scholarship Program	N/A	60,000	N/A	$15,000,000
Aid for Part-Time Study	N/A	N/A	N/A	$11,000,000
Regents Nursing Scholarships	N/A	1,800	N/A	$420,000
Empire State Scholarships of Excellence	N/A	1,000	N/A	$2,000,000
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Assistance	2,000	1,000	50.0	$3,000,000
Children of Veterans and Police Officers/Firefighters Awards	N/A	970	N/A	$700,000
Health Services Corps	N/A	230	N/A	$2,000,000
Empire State Challenger Scholarships	N/A	1,933	N/A	$4,036,000
Regents Professional Opportunity Scholarships	N/A	114	N/A	$575,000
Regents Health Care Opportunity Scholarships	N/A	150	N/A	$1,500,000
Lehman Fellowships	N/A	90	N/A	$370,000
North Carolina				
Student Incentive Grants	N/A	4,382	N/A	$3,157,008
Legislative Tuition Grants	N/A	24,000	N/A	$20,929,000
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	N/A	70	N/A	$618,922
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	N/A	22	N/A	$200,000
American Indian Scholarship Fund	N/A	275	N/A	$139,000
Minority Presence Scholarship Fund	N/A	2,500	N/A	$1,500,000
North Dakota				
Student Financial Assistance Program	3,600	1,120	31.1	$504,106
Tuition Assistance Grant Program	822	505	61.4	$244,000

State/Program	Applicants	Recipients	Percent Aided	Total Dollars Awarded
Ohio				
Instructional Grants	120,000	75,000	62.5	$48,500,000
Academic Scholarship	4,465	3,500	78.4	$3,591,000
War Orphans Scholarship	500	341	68.2	$1,520,200
Student Choice Grants	22,000	22,000	100.0	$13,735,600
Oklahoma				
Tuition Aid Grant	50,000	17,500	35.0	$10,325,358
Future Teachers Scholarship Program	125	N/A	N/A	$165,000
Bill Willis Scholarship Program	27	27	100.0	$20,000
Chiropractic Education Assistance Program	36	36	100.0	$40,500
Minority Doctoral Study Grants	27	21	77.8	$126,000
Minority Professional Study Grants	38	30	78.9	$120,000
Oregon				
Need Grant	48,000	13,900	29.0	$8,669,595
Cash Award	48,000	807	1.7	$554,400
Pennsylvania				
State Grant Program	239,360	115,030	48.1	$103,415,000
Rhode Island				
Scholarship and Grant Program	17,000	10,500	61.8	$8,412,493
South Carolina				
Tuition Grant Program	13,401	7,850	58.6	$16,415,473
South Dakota				
Student Incentive Grants	N/A	800	N/A	$412,660
Tuition Equalization Grants	N/A	600	N/A	$150,000
Superior Scholar Scholarship	N/A	61	N/A	$57,000
Tennessee				
Student Assistance Awards	35,238	22,403	63.6	$13,735,306
Academic Scholars Program	354	13	3.7	$52,000
Texas				
Tuition Equalization Grants	N/A	15,000	N/A	$18,504,233
Public Education Grants	N/A	5,300	N/A	$3,000,000
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	N/A	625	N/A	$500,000
Utah				
Incentive Grants	25,000	1,825	7.3	$1,640,558
Career Teaching Scholarship	684	330	48.2	$572,203
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education	109	66	60.6	$792,114

State/Program	Applicants	Recipients	Percent Aided	Total Dollars Awarded
Vermont				
Incentive Grant	12,100	7,950	65.7	$7,719,450
Part-Time Student Grant	2,650	1,550	58.5	$426,250
Non-Degree Student Grant Program	1,300	875	67.3	$109,375
Virginia				
Tuition Assistance Grant Program	15,500	13,200	85.2	$14,375,000
College Scholarship Assistance Program	6,500	5,600	86.2	$4,350,314
Virginia Scholars Program	932	136	14.6	$408,000
Washington				
Need Grant Program	19,000	14,000	73.7	$10,488,554
Assistance to Blind Students	7	4	57.1	$1,500
Paul Fowler Academic Excellence Scholarship	130	19	14.6	$28,200
Scholars Program	600	147	24.5	N/A
West Virginia				
Higher Education Grant Program	17,700	6,500	36.7	$5,202,900
Wisconsin				
Tuition Grant Program	11,700	7,700	65.8	$11,743,400
Higher Education Grant Program	78,000	35,500	45.5	$14,597,900
Indian Student Grant	1,000	985	98.5	$1,060,200
Talent Incentive Grant Program	4,000	3,100	77.5	$3,031,720
Handicapped Student Grants	150	80	53.3	$100,000
Minority Student Grant	N/A	N/A	N/A	$375,000
Puerto Rico				
Student Incentive Grant Program	10,000	3,000	30.0	$1,299,570
Educational Fund	N/A	N/A	N/A	$2,500,000
Legislative Awards	N/A	N/A	N/A	$8,448,450

TABLE 14

COMMENTS TO AID SURVEY READERS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND AGENCY POSITION

State	Response
Alabama	Funding for aid programs will be impacted by an allotment procedure whereby funds are released in quarterly installments and proration whereby annual appropriations are reduced by a percentage amount determined by the Executive Director.
Arizona	We are still using institutional match for SSIG (over 80%) and we will spend this year convincing our Legislature that, beginning in 1987, Arizona will have to change the program to comply with the new federal regulation which requires direct state appropriations for all match.
California	The California Student Aid Commission is in the process of modernizing its financial aid delivery. To better achieve state policy goals, respond to the changing demands of higher education finance, and improve service to students, institutions, and other program participants, the Commission is re-examining questions of program balance and effectiveness, evaluating its methods of doing business, and engaging in planning to better respond to future state needs.
Colorado	Colorado Student Aid Program administration is decentralized. Funds are appropriated to the Commission on Higher Education which allocates the funds among eligible institution within the state. Funds are restricted for awards to Colorado residents in most cases. Ninety-three percent of allocations are for residents attending public insittutions.
Connecticut	The Department of Higher Education oversees all state grants and some state loan programs. The Connecticut Student Loan Foundation is a separate authority which is the GSLP guaranty authority.
Georgia	During the 1986-87 academic year we did not add any new programs.
Illinois	Because of substantial volume increase in the early 1980's, funding for the Grant Program has been insufficient to meet demonstrated need, resulting in rationing of award amounts.
Indiana	Indiana has made considerable progress in the areas of increased grants (up 15% from the 1985-86 academic year) and in targeting more dollars to students in the lowest income categories.
Kansas	The Board of Regents' office has responsibility for six public tax-supported universities and one vocational-technical school. The Student Assistance Programs administered by the Board, however, processes scholarship and tuition grant awards for students at all types of post-secondary institutions within the state.
Maine	The Maine statute states that 30% of the funds be allocated to public institutions. Maine has reciprocal agreements with the five other New England states.
Maryland	The agency has submitted a comprehensive legislative package for the 1987 session that would increase funds in some of our current scholarship programs and create additional programs. The plan was developed in conjunction with representatives of various segments of postsecondary education in the state.

State	Response
Massachusetts	For the fourth consecutive year scholarship programs have received a significant increase in funding. A part-time student program is now being implemented.
Michigan	Three new state-funded programs will begin operation in 1986-87: Work-Study Program, an Educational Opportunity Grant Program, and an Adult, Part-Time Grant Program.
Minnesota	Increasingly, standardized treatment of students is coming into question. This is reflected in concerns about the treatment of student dependency, the use of the Uniform Methodology (particularly the asset provisions) and considerations about the use of a standard institutional budget. The agency's response has been to target responses to specific concerns rather than to jeopardize our major programs by abandoning standardized treatment of students.
Mississippi	Due to drastic reductions in legislative funding, we will not be able to add any new (entering) students to our programs for the 1986-87 academic year with the exception of the following programs: GSL/PLUS Academic Common Market, Special Medical/Nursing, and Student Incentive Grant.
Missouri	1. Fund renewal students first. 2. Fund non-renewal students based on the highest financial need. Only able to fund approximately 30% of all eligible Missouri students based on current funding levels.
Montana	Our SSIG Program is decentralized. Details of the information are not available for the current year at the time of the survey.
Nebraska	Nebraska does not have a state-based financial aid program. A State Scholarship Program was passed by the Legislature in 1978 but has never been funded. The only state-based aid at the present time is through tuition remission. We will continue to request funding for the State Scholarship Program along with our regular budget request. Nebraska is one of the few states which does not appropriate matching funds for the SSIG Program for independent and private vocational schools. We are also attempting to rectify this in the coming legislative session.
New Jersey	The 1986-87 Tuition Aid Grant (TAG) Program, the state's major assistance program, contained increased awards to partially offset the reduction in Pell Grants. Individual awards increased by an average of $150 per year.
New York	Funding for the state's largest need-based program was increased over 9% for the 1986-87 school year. In addition, New York state continues to expand the number of merit based programs targeted to specific state needs such as meeting a shortage of teachers in specific teaching fields. Funding for these programs increased over 23% from 1985-86 levels.
Ohio	In the Ohio Instructional Grant Program there has been a down-turn in the number of applicants and, consequently, an under-utilization of funds is expected.
Pennsylvania	A 5% increase in funding enabled Agency to make modest increases in maximum award (from $1,650 to $1,750) and provide some increase to those who lost significant Pell funds due to cut backs.

State	Response
Rhode Island	Funds are appropriated to the Scholarship and Grant Program. The Scholarship/Grant Division distributes aid to students and also makes an allocation to the Work Opportunity Program.
South Carolina	In 1985-86, the South Carolina Tuition Grants Program had insufficient funding to cover all eligible applicants. To cover these eligible students would have required an additonal $9 million. Since this funding did not occur, approximately 1,100 eligible students went unfunded in 1985-86.
South Dakota	Allowable unmet need as determined by the Pell Grant application is the main basis of eligibility. Tuition Equalization Grants are for students attending private institutions. Superior Scholar recipients must be National Merit Semifinalists.
Texas	State is experiencing a serious budgetary crunch, which caused a Governor's order to cease issuance of TEG funds in February, 1986. A 13% drop in operating expenses for state agencies has been ordered for 1986-87, and has caused the TEG funding to drop to $16,085,626 from the appropriation bill level of $17,958,075.
Utah	The Utah Board of Regents sets policy and governs the state's nine public tax-supported universities and colleges. Utah operates a decentralized financial aid system. Not unlike other states, Utah continues to experience fiscal frustration. In 1985-86, the Governor cut all state budgets 1% in February; 1.2% in May. The projected 1987-88 budgets are to be submitted at 94% of the 1986-87 appropriations. All programs will be carefully reviewed with reductions/elimination in mind.
Virginia	Concern over the effects of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings cuts on student access, choice and future loan indebtedness.
Washington	By legislative action, awards under the Need Grant Program during 1986-87 will reflect a new priority. Single parents with dependent children are an added target population--to be given priority in awarding. To mitigate anticipated dislocation of other students, an $800,000 carry forward of 1985-86 funds was allowed for 1986-87.
West Virginia	This year funding limitations prevented all of the eligible on-time filers from being assisted. It is expected that a 7.5% reduction will occur in the number of students selected due to two major factors: a decrease in overall funds available and an increase in the average award brought about by higher tuition and fee charges.
Wisconsin	During 1986-87 the Governor and Legislature will consider the Board's 1987-89 Biannual Budget. At this time it is impossible to estimate what changes in funding and policy may occur.
Puerto Rico	These programs are operated on a decentralized basis. The Council assigns block amounts to higher education institutions, both public and private. The institutions in turn determine student's need, award individual aid, pay the student, perform all record keeping functions, and submit performance reports to the Council.

TABLE 15

PROGRAM INITIATION AND AVERAGE AWARDS

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1986-87	Average Award 1986-87	Awards Range From: Low	High
Alabama					
Student Assistance Program	1975	$2,000	$756	$300	$2,000
Alabama Student Grant Program	1978	$600	$400	$100	$600
National Guard Education Assistance Program	1983	$1,000	$420	$25	$1,000
Chiropractic Scholarships	1985	$10,000	$4,500	$2,000	$6,000
Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program	1984	$3,996	$2,900	$666	$3,996
Alaska					
Student Incentive Grant	1977	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500	$1,500
Arizona					
Incentive Grant Program	1977	$2,000	$710	$100	$2,000
Arkansas					
Student Assistance Grant	1975	$540	$398	$180	$540
Governor's Scholars Program	1984	$2,000	$2,000	$2,000	$2,000
California					
Cal Grant A	1956	$4,320	$2,055	$277	$4,320
Cal Grant B	1969	$5,400	$1,437	$327	$5,400
Cal Grant C	1973	$2,890	$1,468	$200	$2,890
Bilingual Teacher Grant	1981	$4,045	$3,642	$300	$4,045
State Graduate Fellowship	1966	$6,490	$3,327	$246	$6,490
Law Enforcement Personnel	1970	$1,500	$1,500	$150	$1,500
Colorado					
Student Incentive Grants	1977	$2,000	$650	$0	$2,000
Student Grants	1971	$2,000	$700	$0	$2,000
Graduate Grants	1971	$3,000	$1,100	$0	$3,000
Undergraduate Merit Awards	1971	tuition & fees (approx. $1,500)	$600	$0	tuition & fees
Veterans Tuition Assistance	1974	$586	$586	$0	$586
National Guard Tuition Assistance	1981	75% of in-state tuition (approx. $800)	$400	$0	75% of in-state tuition
Dependents Tuition Assistance	1970	in-state tuition (approx. $1,400)	$1,000	$0	in-state tuition
Graduate Fellowship	1971	tuition plus $5,000	$5,000	$0	tuition plus $5,000
Teacher Encouragement Program	1986	$5,000	$5,000	$0	$5,000

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1986-87	Average Award 1986-87	Awards Range From: Low	High
Connecticut					
State Supplemental Grants	1973	$1,500	$615	$50	$1,500
Independent College Student Grant Program	1971	$3,300	$1,508	$100	$3,300
Scholastic Achievement Grants	1981-82	$1,500	$910	$300	$1,500
High Technology Graduate Scholarship	1984-85	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000
Delaware					
Diamond State Scholars	1984	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
Optometric Institutional Aid	1977	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000
Postsecondary Scholarship Fund	1979	$1,000	$625	$600	$800
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Veterans and Others	1974	full tuition	$1,400	$700	$2,100
District of Columbia					
Incentive Grants	1975	$1,500	$1,100	$400	$1,500
Florida					
Student Assistance Grants	1972	$1,200	$1,000	$200	$1,200
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarship	1982	unlimited; recommended by tribe	$2,980	$91	$5,872
Tuition Voucher Fund	1979	$1,000	$1,000	$750	$1,000
Undergraduate Scholars' Fund	1980	$1,500	$1,250	$1,000	$1,500
Graduate Scholars' Fund	1986-87	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000	$10,000
Scholarships for Children of Deceased/Disabled Veterans	1941	$1,000	tuition & fees		
Confederate Memorial Scholarships	1921	$150	$150	$150	$150
Exceptional Child Education Scholarships			$217 per semester	$55	$600 per semester
Regent Scholarship		$5,000	$5,000		
Virgil Hawkins Fellowship	1984	$5,000	$5,000		
Jose Marti Scholarship Challenge Grant	1986	$2,000	$2,000		$2,000
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program	1983-84	$702	$200	$42	$702
Georgia					
Student Incentive Grants	1974	$450	$335	$150	$450
Tuition Equalization Grants	1972-73	$1,237	$825		
Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grants	1972-73	$2,666	$2,000		
Governor's Scholarship Program	1985-86	$1,350	$1,300	$0	$1,350
North Georgia College/ROTC Grants	1977-78	$400	$300		

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1986-87	Average Award 1986-87	Awards Range From: Low	High
Hawaii					
Student Incentive Grants	1977	$2,000	$500	$230	$2,000
Idaho					
Student Incentive Grants	1975	$2,000	$1,000	$200	$2,000
State of Idaho Scholarship	1974	$1,500	$1,500	N/A	N/A
Illinois					
Monetary Award Program	1958-59	$3,100	$1,300	$300	$3,100
Indiana					
Higher Education Awards	1981-82	$1,593	$960	$200	$1,593
Freedom of Choice Grants	1973-74	$1,796	$1,216	$200	$1,796
Hoosier Scholarships	1982-83	$500	$500		
Teacher Retraining for Math/Science Teachers	1983	$2,000	$1,000	$333	$2,000
Iowa					
Scholarship Program	1965	$600	$550	$200	$600
Tuition Grant Program	1969	$2,350	$2,043	$200	$2,350
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	1973	$450	$333	$200	$450
Science and Math Grants	1983	$500	$232	$200	$240
Kansas					
State Scholarships	1963	$1,000	$500	$50	$1,000
Tuition Grants	1972	$1,270	$1,270	$200	$1,270
Kentucky					
Student Incentive Grant Program	1974-75	$500	$500	$500	$500
Tuition Grant Program	1975-76	$1,200	$1,100	$200	$1,200
Distinguished Student Recognition and Scholarship Award	1986-87	cost of education	$887	$240	$1,485
Louisiana					
Incentive Grants	1975	$1,500	$663	$100	$1,500
T. H. Harris Scholarships	1938	$175 per semester	$158 per semester	$140 per semester	$175 per semester
Rockefeller Scholarships	1981	$1,000	$1,000	N/A	N/A
High School Rally Scholarships	1971	$500	$500	N/A	$500
Maine					
Incentive Grant	1978	$1,500	$370	$200	$400

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1986-87	Average Award 1986-87	Awards Range From: Low	High
Maryland					
General State Scholarships	Prior to 1970	$2,000	$750	$200	$2,000
Senatorial Grants	Prior to 1970	$1,500	$363	$200	$1,500
Proprietary School Grants	1979	$1,500	$580	$200	$1,500
House of Delegate Grants	Prior to 1970	$1,500	$1,394	$200	$1,500
War Orphan Grants	Prior to 1970	$500	$500	$200	$500
Professional Scholarships	Prior to 1970	$1,000	$500	$200	$900
Family Practice - Medicine	1977	$7,500	$7,500	N/A	N/A
Children of Deceased Firemen	1973	$1,000	$1,000	$700	$1,000
Distinguished Scholar	1979	$800	$800	$800	$800
Graduate Nursing	1981	$2,000	$1,500	$1,000	$2,000
Reimbursement of Firemen	1971	$1,500	$300	$200	$1,500
Teacher Education - Critical Shortage	1984	$4,800	$2,585	$1,400	$4,800
Teacher Education - Distinguished Scholar	1984	$800	$800		
Teacher Education - Tuition Reimbursement	1985	$1,500	$1,500	$1,000	$1,500
Massachusetts					
General Scholarships	1957	$1,600	$1,027	$440	$1,600
Christian Herter Program	1971	1/2 cost of education	$5,277	$782	$8,540
Medical/Dental/Veterinarian Scholarships	1958	$1,600	$1,448	$1,200	$1,600
Graduate Student Grant Program	1984	$4,000	$1,294	$100	$2,000 public $4,000 private
Honor Scholarships	1967	$1,296	$1,068	$936	$1,296
Fire/Police/Corrections Program	1966	$1,296	$996	$708	$1,296
War Orphans Program	1966	$750	$750	$750	$750
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Incentive Grants	1984	$2,000	$1,000	$1,000	$2,000
Commonwealth Scholars	1985	$1,000	$1,000	N/A	N/A
Part-Time Grants	1986	N/A	determined by campus	N/A	N/A
Michigan					
Competitive Scholarships	1964	$2,350	$1,383	$100	$1,200 public $2,350 private
Tuition Grants	1966	$2,350	$2,244	$100	$2,350
Educational Opportunity Grants	1986	$1,000	$600	$100	$1,000
Adult Part-Time Grants	1986	$600	$450	$100	$600
Minnesota					
Scholarship and Grant Programs	1968-69	$4,115	$900	$100	$4,115

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1986-87	Average Award 1986-87	Awards Range From: Low	High
Mississippi					
Student Incentive Grants	1976	$1,500	$660	$200	$1,500
Missouri					
Student Grants	1972	$1,500	$1,250	$90	$1,500
Montana					
Student Incentive Grants	1976-77	$600	$380	$90	$600
Nebraska					
Incentive Grants	1974-75	$2,000	$280	$50	$700
Nevada					
Student Incentive Grants	1977	N/A	N/A	$200	$2,000
New Hampshire					
Incentive Program	1976	$700	N/A	$250	$700
Nursing Education Grants	1959	$1,000	$400	$300	$700
War Orphans Scholarships	1943				
Governor's Scholars Awards	1986	$700	$695	$600	$700
New Jersey					
Tuition Aid Grants	1977	$2,650	$1,303	$200	$2,650
Garden State Scholarships	1977	$1,000	$504	$200	$1,000
Educational Opportunity Fund - Undergraduates	1968	$1,700	$862	$200	$1,700
Educational Opportunity Fund - Graduates	1968	$4,000	$2,870	$200	$4,000
Public Tuition Benefits	1979	$2,132	$1,250	$375	$2,132
POW/MIA Tuition Grants	1975	maximum tuition charged by an in-state institution	$3,000	$375	$11,780
Distinguished Scholars Program	1984	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000	$1,000
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Aid Program	1985	$1,852	$733	$375	$1,852
Veterans Tuition Credit Program	1975	$400	$250	$200	$400
Garden State Graduate Fellowship	1977	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000
New Mexico					
Student Incentive Grant	1977	$2,000	$500	$200	$750

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1986-87	Average Award 1986-87	Awards Range From: Low	High
New York					
Tuition Assistance Program	1974	$2,850	$1,296	$100	$2,850
Regents College Scholarship Program	1913	$250	$250	$250	$250
Aid for Part-Time Study	1984	$2,000	N/A	$100	$2,000
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Assistance	1984	$500 per semester	$1,000	$250	$500 per semester
Regents Nursing Scholarships	1954	$250	$250	$250	$250
Empire State Scholarships of Excellence	1986	$2,000	$2,000	cost of attendance	$2,000
Health Services Corps	1985	$15,000	$8,700	cost of attendance	$15,000
Empire State Challenger Scholarships	1984	$3,000	$2,069	$300	$3,000
Regents Professional Opportunity Scholarships	1985	$5,000	N/A	$1,000	$5,000
Regents Health Care Opportunity Scholarships	1985	$10,000	$10,000	$1,000	$10,000
Lehman Fellowships	1971	$5,000	$4,200	$4,000	$5,000
Children of Veterans and Police Officers/Firefighters Awards	veterans 1936 police 1982 firefighters 1983	$450	$450	$450	$450
North Carolina					
Student Incentive Grant	1975	$1,500	$740	$200	$1,500
American Indian Scholarship Fund	1981	$420 for undergrads; $4,000 for graduate or professional students	$420 fixed stipend for full-time undergrads; prorated for part-time students	N/A	N/A
Legislative Tuition Grants	1975	$1,000	$1,000	N/A	N/A
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	1974	tuition and required fees plus a $5,000 stipend	$8,850	$6,000	$17,000
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	1978	tuition, fees, equipment, and supplies plus a $5,000 stipend	$9,100	$6,700	$10,930
Minority Presence Scholarship Fund	1977	not to exceed cost of education	$700	N/A	N/A

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1986-87	Average Award 1986-87	Awards Range From: Low	High
North Dakota					
Tuition Assistance Grant Program	1979	$1,500	$483	$200	$900
Student Financial Assistance Program	1973	$500	$450	$450	$450
Ohio					
Instructional Grants	1970-71	$2,724	$833	$174	$2,724
Academic Scholarship	1978	$1,000	$1,000	N/A	N/A
War Orphans Scholarship	1954	$1,494 private; tuition&fees public	$1,494 private; tuition&fees public	$1,494 private; tuition&fees public	$1,494 private; tuition&fees public
Student Choice Grants	1984-85	$600	$600	N/A	N/A
Oklahoma					
Tuition Aid Grants	1974	$1,000	$589	$50	$1,000
Future Teachers Scholarship Program	1984	$1,500	$1,000	$750	$1,500
Bill Willis Scholarship Program	1986	$1,000	$741	$500	$1,000
Chiropractic Education Assistance Program	1972	$1,125	$1,125	$1,125	$1,125
Minority Doctoral Study Grants	1975	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000	$6,000
Minority Professional Study Grants	1977	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000
Oregon					
Need Grant	1971	$1,500	$710	$192	$1,500
Cash Award	1961	$732	$730	$732	$732
Pennsylvania					
State Grant Program	1966	$1,750	$1,035	$100	$1,750
Rhode Island					
Scholarship and Grant Program	1978	$1,500	$790	$250	$1,500
South Carolina					
Tuition Grant Program	1970	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
South Dakota					
Student Incentive Grants	1974	$600	$600	$100	$600
Tuition Equalization Grants	1978	$250	$250	$100	$250
Superior Scholar Scholarship	1984	$2,000	$2,000	$1,000	$2,000
Tennessee					
Student Assistance Awards	1976	$1,098	$613	$54	$1,098
Academic Scholars Program	1985	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000	$4,000
Texas					
Tuition Equalization Grants	1971-72	$1,880	$1,206	$50	$1,880
Public Education SSIG Program	1975-76	$2,000	$556	$50	$2,000
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	1981-82	$1,000	$801	$500	$1,000

State/Program	Year Initiated	Maximum Award 1986-87	Average Award 1986-87	Awards Range From:	
				Low	High
Utah					
Incentive Grants	1975	$2,000	$700	$50	$2,000
Career Teaching Scholarship	1985	$4,275	$1,605	$776	$4,275
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education	1953	$14,300	$12,000	$6,100	$14,300
Vermont					
Incentive Grants	1965	$2,850	$971	$200	$2,850
Part-Time Student Grant	1981	$2,140	$274	$50	$2,140
Non-Degree Student Grant Program	1985	$300	$125	$50	$300
Virginia					
College Scholarship Assistance Program	1973	$1,000	$750	$400	$1,000
Tuition Assistance Grant Program	1973	$1,150	$1,150	$1,150	$1,150
Virginia Scholars Program	1984	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000	$3,000
Washington					
Need Grant Program	1970	$870	$870	$870	$870
Assistance to Blind Students	1974	$600	$375		
Paul Fowler Academic Excellence Scholarship	1980	$1,500	$1,500		
Scholars Program	1982		eligible for two-year tuition and fee waiver at public four-year universities		
West Virginia					
Higher Education Grant Program	1968	$1,600 in-state private $944 in-state public $600 out-of-state	$800	$375	$1,600
Wisconsin					
Tuition Grant Program	1965	$2,172	$1,525	$25	$2,172
Higher Education Grant Program	1976	$1,800	$411	$200	$950
Indian Student Grant	1970	$1,800	$1,076	$25	$1,800
Talent Incentive Grant Program	1976	$1,800	$978	$50	$1,800
Minority Student Grant	1986	$2,500	N/A	$25	$2,500
Handicapped Student Grants	1976	$1,800	$1,250	$50	$1,800
Puerto Rico					
Student Incentive Grant Program	1974-75	$2,000	$200	$75	$500
Educational Fund	1969	N/A	$250	$150	$700
Legislative Awards	1955	N/A	$200	$50	$1,000

TABLE 16

APPLICATION PROCEDURES

State/Program	Need Analysis P=Pell S=State System UM=Uniform Methodology U=Modified UM O=Other	Merit Criteria A=ACT Scores S=SAT Scores HS=HS GPA/Rank CR=College/HS Recommendations O=Other	Need Analysis Documents A=ACT Form C=CSS Form F=Federal Form S=State Form O=Other	Pell Data Utilization		Educational Expenses for Which Awards Can Be Used T=Tuition & Fees M=Maintenance Costs B=Both	Independent Student Criteria F=Federal N=No Consideration of Indep. Status O=Other
				Must Apply for Pell Y=Yes N=No	Pell Award Used in Computing State Awards Y=Yes N=No		
Alabama							
Student Assistance Prog.	UM		A,C,F	Y	Y	B	F
National Guard Educ. Asst.						T	N
Emergency Secondary Educ. Scholarship Program		O				B	
Student Grant Program						B	N
Chiropractic Scholarships	UM		A,C	N/A	N/A	B	F
Alaska							
Student Incentive Grants	UM		C	Y	N		F
Arizona							
Incentive Grant Program	UM,P		A,C,F	N	Y	B	F
Arkansas							
Student Assistance Grant	UM	HS	A	N	N	B	F
Governor's Scholars Prog.		A,S,HS,O				B	N
California							
Cal Grant A	U	S*,HS,O	S	Y	Y	T	O
Cal Grant B	U	HS,O	S	Y	Y	B	O
Cal Grant C	U	HS*,CR*	S	Y	Y	B	O
Bilingual Teacher Grant	U		S	Y	Y	B	O
Graduate Fellowship	U	O	S	N/A	N/A	T	O
Law Enforcement Personnel	U		S	Y	Y	B	O
Colorado							
Student Incentive Grants	UM		A,C	Y	Y	B	F
Student Grants	UM		A,C	Y	Y	B	F
Graduate Grants	UM		A,C	N/A	N/A	B	F
Undergrad. Merit Awards		O				B	F
Veterans Tuition Assistance						B	F
National Guard Tuition Asst.						T	N
Dependents Tuition Asst.						T	N
Graduate Fellowship		O				T	F
Teacher Encouragement Prog.		A,S,HS,CR				B	N

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Connecticut							
Scholastic Achievement Grants	UM	S,HS	C	N	N	B	F,O
Independent College Student Grant Program	UM		A,C,O	N	N	B	F
State Supplemental Grant Prog.	UM		A,C	Y	Y	B	F
High Tech. Grad. Scholarships		O				B	F
Delaware							
Diamond State Scholars		A,S,HS,O				B	N
Optometric Institutional Aid						B	N
Postsecondary Scholarships	U		A,C,O	Y	Y	B	F
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Veterans and Others						T	N
District of Columbia							
Incentive Grants	UM,P		A,C,F,O	Y	N	B	F
Florida							
Student Assistance Grants	UM		A,C	Y	Y	B	F
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarship	UM		A,C	N	N	B	
Tuition Voucher Fund						T	F
Undergraduate Scholars' Fund		A,S,HS				B	
Graduate Scholars' Fund		O				B	N
Scholarships for Children of Deceased/Disabled Veterans						T	N
Confederate Memorial Schlrshps						B	
Exceptional Child Education Scholarships						T	
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program		O				T	N
Jose Marti Scholarship Challenge Grant						B	
Georgia							
Student Incentive Grants	UM		A,C,F	Y	Y	B	F
Tuition Equalization Grants						T	N
Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grants						B	O
Governors' Scholarship Prog.		S,HS				B	N
North Georgia Colg/ROTC Grants						B	N

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Hawaii							
Student Incentive Grants	U		C	Y	Y	T	F
Idaho							
Student Incentive Grants	P		A,C,F	Y	Y	T	F
State of Idaho Scholarship		A,HS,CR				B	N
Illinois							
Monetary Award Program	U		A,C,F	N	Y	T	F
Indiana							
Higher Education Awards	U		C	N	N	T	O
Freedom of Choice Grants	U		C	N	N	T	O
Hoosier Scholarships		HS,CR				B	N
Teacher Retraining for Math/Science Teachers						B	N
Iowa							
Scholarship Program	UM	A,HS	A,C	N	N	T	F
Tuition Grant Program	UM		A,C	N	N	T	F
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	UM		A,C	N	N	T	F
Science and Math Grants		O				B	N
Kansas							
State Scholarships	UM	A	A	N	Y	B	F
Tuition Grants	UM		A	N	Y	B	F
Kentucky							
Student Incentive Grant Prog.	U		O	Y	N	B	F
Tuition Grant Program	U,O		O	Y	Y	B	F
Distinguished Student Recognition and Scholarship Award	UM	A,HS,CR,O	O	N	Y	B	F
Louisiana							
Incentive Grant	UM,P	A,S,HS,O	A,C,F	Y	Y	B	F
T. H. Harris Scholarships		A,O				B	N
Rockefeller Scholarships		A,HS,O				B	N
Maine							
Incentive Grant Program	U		C	Y	Y	T	F

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				Must Apply for Pell Y=Yes N=No	Pell Award Used in Computing State Awards Y=Yes N=No		
Maryland							
General State Scholarships	UM	A,S	A,C	N	Y	T	F
Senatorial Grants	UM	A,S	A,C	N	Y	T	F
Proprietary School Grants	U		A,C	Y	Y	tuition only	F
House of Delegate Grants						T	N
War Orphan Grants						B	N
Professional Scholarships	U		A,C	N	N	B	F
Family Practice - Medicine	UM		A,C	N	N	B	F
Children of Deceased Firemen	UM		A,C	N	N	B	N
Distinguished Scholar		A,S,HS				B	N
Graduate Nursing	U		A,C	N/A		B	F
Teacher Education - Tuition Reimbursement						T	N
Reimbursement of Firemen						T	N
Teacher Education - Critical Shortage		O				B	N
Teacher Education - Distinguished Scholar		A,S,HS,O				B	N
Massachusetts							
General Scholarships	UM		C	Y	N	B	F
Christian Herter Program	UM		C	Y	N	B	F
Medical/Dental/Veterinarian Scholarship Program	UM		C			B	F
Graduate Student Grant Prog.	O		C	N/A	N/A		O
Honor Scholarships		S				B	N
Fire/Police/Corrections Prog.						B	N
War Orphans Program							N
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Incentive Grants	UM	CR,O	C	Y	Y	B	N
Commonwealth Scholars		CR				B	N
Part-Time Grants	UM		C	Y	N	B	O
Michigan							
Competitive Scholarship	UM,U	A	A,C	N	N	T	F
Tuition Grants	U		A,C	N	N	T	F
Educational Opportunity Grants	UM		A,C	N	Y	B	F
Adult Part-Time Grants	U		A,C	N	Y	B	F

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Minnesota							
Scholarship and Grant Prog.	UM		A	N	Y	B	O
Mississippi							
Student Incentive Grants	UM,P		A,C,F	Y	Y	B	N
Missouri							
Student Grants	UM		A,C	Y	Y	B	F
Montana							
Student Incentive Grants	UM		A,C	Y	Y	B	F
Nebraska							
Incentive Grants	O		A,C,F	Y	Y		O
Nevada							
Student Incentive Grants	P			N	N		F
New Hampshire							
Incentive Grants	P	HS	C,F	Y	Y	B	F
Nursing Education Grants	UM		C,F	N	N	B	N
War Orphans Scholarships						B	N
Governors' Scholars Awards		HS				B	N
New Jersey							
Tuition Aid Grants	U		C	Y	Y	T	F,O
Garden State Scholarships	U	S,HS,O	C	Y	N	B	F,O
Educational Opportunity Fund Program - Undergrad.	UM		S	Y	N	B	F,O
Educational Opportunity Fund Program - Graduate	O			N/A	N/A	B	F,O
Public Tuition Benefits						B	
POW/MIA Tuition Grant						B	
Distinguished Scholars Prog.		S,HS,O				B	
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Aid Program							
Veterans Tuition Credit Prog.							
Garden State Graduate Fellowship		CR,O					
New Mexico							
Student Incentive Grant				N			

				Pell Data Utilization			
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New York							
Tuition Assistance Program	S		S	N	N	T	O
Regents Colg. Scholar. Prog.		A,S				B	N
Aid for Part-Time Study	O		S	Y	N	T	O
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Assistance						T	N
Regents Nursing Scholarships		A,S				B	N
Empire State Scholarships of Excellence		S				B	N
Children of Vets and Police Officers/Firefighters Awards						B	N
Health Services Corps		O				B	N
Empire State Challenger Scholarships		O				B	N
Regents Professional Opportunity Scholarships						B	O
Regents Health Care Opportunity Scholarships						B	O
Lehman Fellowships		O				B	N
North Carolina							
Student Incentive Grants	UM		A,C	Y	Y	B	F
Legislative Tuition Grants						B	N
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	UM	CR,O	A,C,O	N/A		B	F
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	UM	O	A,C,O	N/A		B	F
American Indian Scholarship Fund	UM		A,C	N	N	B	N
Minority Presence Scholarship Fund	UM,U		A,C	N	N	B	F
North Dakota							
Tuition Assistance Grants	UM		A	Y	Y	B	F
Student Financial Assistance Program	UM		A	Y	Y	B	F
Ohio							
Instructional Grants	O		S	N	N	T	O
Academic Scholarship		A,HS				B	N
War Orphan Scholarship						T	N
Student Choice Grants						T	N

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				Must Apply for Pell Y=Yes N=No	Pell Award Used in Computing State Awards Y=Yes N=No		
Oklahoma							
Tuition Aid Grant	S		A,C	N	N	T	F
Future Teachers Scholar Prog.		A,O				B	N
Bill Willis Scholarship Prog.	S		A,C	N	N	B	N
Chiropractic Education Assistance Program						B	N
Minority Doctoral Study Grants		CR				M	N
Minority Professional Study Grants		CR,O				M	N
Oregon							
Need Grant	U		C	N	N	B	F
Cash Award	U	A,S,HS	C	Y	N	B	F
Pennsylvania							
State Grant Program	S		S	Y	Y	B	O
Rhode Island							
Scholarship and Grant Prog.	U	S	C	N	Y	B	O
South Carolina							
Tuition Grant Program	S	A,S,HS	C,S	Y	Y	T	F
South Dakota							
Student Incentive Grant	P		F	Y	Y	B	F
Tuition Equalization Grant	P		F	Y	Y	B	F
Superior Scholar Scholarship		O				B	N
Tennessee							
Student Assistance Awards	P		A,C	Y	N	B	F
Academic Scholars Program		A,S,HS,O				B	N
Texas							
Tuition Equalization Grants	UM,S		A,C,F,S	N	Y	B	F
Texas Public Education SSIG	UM,P		A,C,F	N	Y	B	F
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	UM,P	A,S,HS	A,C,F	N	Y	B	N
Utah							
Incentive Grants	UM		A,C,F	N	Y	B	F
Career Teaching Scholarships		A,S,HS,CR				B	N
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education		CR,O				T	N
Vermont							
Incentive Grant	U		A,C	Y	Y	B	O
Part-Time Student Grant	U		A,C	Y	Y	B	O
Non-Degree Student Grant	U		S	N	N	T	O

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				Must Apply for Pell Y=Yes N=No	Pell Award Used in Computing State Awards Y=Yes N=No		
Virginia							
College Scholarship Assistance Program	UM,O		A,C,F	N	Y	B	F
Tuition Assistance Grant Program						T	N
Virginia Scholars Program		S,HS,CR,O				B	N
Washington							
Need Grant Program	U		C	Y	N	B	O
Assistance to Blind Students	UM		C	N	N		F
Paul Fowler Academic Excellence Scholarship		A,S,HS				B	N
Scholars Program		S,HS,O				T	
West Virginia							
Higher Education Grant Prog.	UM	A,S,HS	C	N	Y	T	F
Wisconsin							
Tuition Grant Program	UM		A,C	N	N	B	F
Higher Education Grant Prog.	UM		A,C	N	N	B	F
Indian Student Grant	UM		A,C	N	N	B	F
Minority Student Grant	UM		A,C	N	N	B	F
Talent Incentive Grant Prog.	UM		A,C	N	N	B	F
Handicapped Student Grants	UM		A,C	N	N	B	F
Puerto Rico							
Student Incentive Grant	P		F	Y	Y	T	F
Educational Fund	P		F	Y	Y	T	F
Legislative Awards	P		F	Y	Y	T	F

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 16

NEED ANALYSIS - OTHER CRITERIA

Kentucky Tuition Grant	Total Cost of Education (tuition and fees plus low room rate plus high board rate) minus the sum of the Expected Family Contribution, Pell Grant, and SSIG (not to exceed $1,200) equals the Kentucky Tuition Grant amount.
Massachusetts Graduate Student Grant Program	Determined by participating colleges.
Nebraska Incentive Grants	Allocations to institutions based on amount of Pell Grant activity for the preceding year. Eligibility and determination of award amount is made by the financial aid officer at participating institutions.
New Jersey Educational Opportunity Fund - Graduate	Need is determined by the college.
New York Aid for Part-Time Study	Tuition minus other grant aid. Schools select recipients.
Ohio Instructional Grants	Income driven program. Eligibility determined by family income and family size.
Virginia College Scholarship Assistance Program	Last resort grants based on unmet need where Unmet Need equals (Cost of Attendance) minus (Expected Family Contribution: UM) minus (all other aid received).

MERIT CRITERIA - COMMENTS (*) AND OTHER CRITERIA

Alabama Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program	B average in area of certification.
Arkansas Governors' Scholars Program	School and community leadership.
California Cal Grant A	S* - SAT scores only used when GPA unavailable or in cases of reentry students with no grades in the last 12 years. O - College grades for college sophomore and junior applicants.
Cal Grant B	College GPA.
Cal Grant C	HS*,CR* - After need has been established, GPA is used along with other information (such as vocational choice, work experience, teacher recommendations, etc.), each with a range of points possible, to determine a composite score by which recipients are selected.
Graduate Fellowship	DAT, GMAT, GRE, LSAT, MCAT, college GPA.

MERIT CRITERIA - COMMENTS (*) AND OTHER CRITERIA

Colorado	
Undergraduate Merit Awards Graduate Fellowship	Institutions develop their own definition of merit.
Connecticut	
High Technology Graduate Scholarships	College grades.
Delaware	
Diamond State Scholars	Judges' evaluation of curriculum and extracurricular activities.
Florida	
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program	Course grades must be greater than or equal to 3.0.
Graduate Scholars' Fund	GRE scores and other graduate admissions testing scores. Must major in a recognized high technology or industry field.
Iowa	
Math/Science Grants	Completion of 8 units of science and math with 4 units being advanced math, chemistry, or physics.
Kentucky	
Distinguished Student Recognition and Scholarship Award	Leadership/Service accomplishments.
Louisiana	
Incentive Grant	GED scores.
T. H. Harris Scholarships Rockefeller Scholarships	College GPAs.
Maryland	
Teacher Education - Distinguished Scholar	Enrollment in an eligible program of teacher education.
Teacher Education - Critical Shortage	Must have at least 3.0 GPA.
Massachusetts	
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Incentive Grants	3.0 GPA.
New Jersey	
Garden State Scholarships	Top 10% of graduating class regardless of test scores; college grade point average of 3.6 on a 4.0 grading scale; and student must not have attended high school for a period of at least 2 years prior to entering college.
Distinguished Scholars	Selected first or second by secondary school.
Garden State Graduate Fellowship	Graduate record examination scores, transcript of undergraduate grades, and field of study.
New York	
Heath Services Corps	Academic achievement, work experience, and demonstrated interest in working with institutionalized populations.
Empire State Challenger Scholarships Lehman Fellowships	Academic record and references are reviewed by an independent panel.
North Carolina	
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	College GPA, DAT scores, interviews, faculty recommendations, estimate of potential to serve North Carolina in dental practice.
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	College grades, MCAT scores, recommendations, interviews, estimated potential to serve North Carolina in practice of medicine.

MERIT CRITERIA - COMMENTS (*) AND OTHER CRITERIA

Oklahoma	
Future Teachers Scholarship Program	Cumulative grade point average.
Minority Professional Study Grants	DAT and MCAT.
South Dakota	
Superior Scholar Scholarship	PSAT/NMSQT.
Tennessee	
Academic Scholars Program	High school subjects taken and leadership position in high school.
Utah	
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education	Access to graduate school programs in Veterinary Medicine, Podiatry, and Optometry. Accepting school criteria determines who will receive award.
Virginia	
Virginia Scholars Program	Achievement, strength of college preparation, leadership, etc.
Washington	
Scholars Program	Honors, awards, leadership, and community service.

NEED ANALYSIS DOCUMENTS - OTHER CRITERIA

Connecticut	
Independent College Student Grant Program	Any U.S. Dept. of Education approved Uniform Methodology system used by participating colleges.
Delaware	
Postsecondary Scholarships	GAPSFAS.
District of Columbia	
Incentive Grants	GAPSFAS.
Kentucky	
Student Incentive Grant	Kentucky's version of the CSS Financial Aid Form.
Tuition Grant	
Distinguished Student Recognition and Scholarship Award	
North Carolina	
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	GAPSFAS.
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	

INDEPENDENT STUDENT CRITERIA - COMMENTS (*) AND OTHER CRITERIA

California	
Cal Grant A	Prior 3 years plus current year independent of parents.
Cal Grant B	
Cal Grant C	
Bilingual Teacher Grant	
Law Enforcement Personnel	
Graduate Fellowship	
Connecticut	
Scholastic Achievement Grants	If a student came into the program as a dependent, he remains a dependent.

INDEPENDENT STUDENT CRITERIA - COMMENTS (*) AND OTHER CRITERIA

Georgia	
Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grants	Dependent only with special documentation that applicant's parent is a law enforcement officer, firefighter, or prison guard who was permanently disabled or killed in the line of duty.
Indiana	
Freedom of Choice Grants Higher Education Awards	Federal criteria plus age (22 years of age or older on January 1 of the year in which application is made).
Massachusetts	
Graduate Student Grant Program Part-Time Grants	Determined by participating colleges.
Minnesota	
Scholarship and Grant Program	Federal criteria plus any student under 22 after October 1, 1986 is considered dependent unless the student is married, a veteran, has children, is an orphan or ward of the State.
Nebraska	
Incentive Grants	Institutional discretion.
New Jersey	
Tuition Aid Grants Garden State Scholarships	Federal rules plus applicants must show ability to support themselves through resources equal to at least $1,400.
Educational Opportunity Fund - Undergraduate	$1,400 prior year resources; not claimed as exemption on parents' tax return; did not live with parents for more than 6 weeks.
Educational Opportunity Fund - Graduate	F* - Modified for New Jersey.
New York	
Tuition Assistance Program	In addition to the federal criteria, students under 35 must not live with their parents nor receive more than $750 from their parents during 1987. Students under 22 years of age must prove extraordinary circumstances.
Aid for Part-Time Study	Tax dependency in the prior tax year only.
Regents Professional Opportunity Scholarships Regents Health Care Opportunity Scholarships	Like federal criteria, except independence must only be proved for the calendar year prior to the academic year of the award.
Ohio	
Instructional Grants	Did or will student live with parent in 1985, 1986, or 1987; did or will student receive financial assistance from parent in 1985, 1986, or 1987; did or will parent claim student as U.S. income tax exemption in 1985, 1986, or 1987.
Pennsylvania	
State Grant Program	Veteran, or out of high school 6 years or more, or demonstration of independence through nonsupport from parents and available resource test.

Rhode Island Scholarship and Grant Program	Current year plus 2 prior years of independence. No one under 22 considered independent unless parents are deceased or declared incompetent, student is married, has dependents, is a veteran of the armed forces, or is a ward of the State. Once dependent, student remains dependent until completion of the program. Exceptions may be made at the discretion of the Authority.
Vermont Part-Time Student Grant Incentive Grant Non-Degree Student Grant	Federal definition plus one additional year.
Washington Need Grant Program	Must meet federal criteria for independence for 3 years prior to the academic year of the aid application.

TABLE 17

ELIGIBLE INSTITUTIONS

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
Alabama									
Chiropractic Scholarships									O*
Student Assistance Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Student Grant Program		I		I					
National Guard Education Assistance Prog.	I	I	I	I	I				
Emergency Secondary Ed. Scholarship Prog.	I	I							
Alaska									
Incentive Grant Program	B	B	B	B					
Arizona									
Incentive Grant Program	I	I	I	I		I			
Arkansas									
Student Assistance Grant	I	I	I	I	I	I			
Governor's Scholars Program	I	I	I	I	I	I			
California									
Cal Grant A	I	I		I*	I*	I*	I*	I*	
Cal Grant B	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Cal Grant C	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Bilingual Teacher Grant	I	I	I						
Graduate Fellowships	I	I					I	I	I*
Law Enforcement Personnel	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Colorado									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I		I	I	I	I	
Student Grants	I	I	I		I	I	I		
Graduate Grants	I	I							
Undergraduate Merit Awards	I	I	I		I	I			
Veterans Tuition Assistance	I		I		I				
National Guard Tuition Assistance	I		I		I				
Dependents Tuition Assistance	I		I		I				
Graduate Fellowship	I	I							
Teacher Encouragement Program	I	I							
Connecticut									
Scholastic Achievement Grants	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	
Independent College Student Grant Prog.		I		I					
State Supplemental Grant Program	I	I	I	I					
High Technology Graduate Scholarship Prog.	I	I							

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
Delaware									
Postsecondary Scholarship Fund	B	B	B	B	B				
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Veterans and Others	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	B*
Optometric Institutional Aid									O*
Diamond State Scholars	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
District of Columbia									
Incentive Grants	B	B	B	B		B	B	B	
Florida									
Student Assistance Grants	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarships	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Tuition Voucher Fund		I		I					
Undergraduate Scholars' Fund	I	I	I	I				I	
Graduate Scholars' Fund									I*
Scholarships for Children of Deceased/Disabled Veterans	I		I		I				
Confederate Memorial Scholarships	I		I						
Exceptional Child Education Scholarships	I	I	I	I					
Virgil Hawkins Fellowship	I*								
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program	B*	B*	B*	B*					
Jose Marti Scholarship Challenge Grant	I	I	I	I					
Georgia									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
Tuition Equalization Grants		I		I					
Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grants	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
Governors' Scholarship Program	I	I	I	I	I				
North Georgia College/ROTC Grants									I*
Hawaii									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I					
Idaho									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I			
State of Idaho Scholarship	I	I	I	I	I				
Illinois									
Monetary Award Program	I	I	I	I			I	I	

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B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
Indiana									
Higher Education Awards	I	I	I	I	I			I	
Hoosier Scholarships	I	I	I	I	I			I	
Teacher Retraining for Math/Science Teachers	I	I							
Freedom of Choice Grants	I	I	I	I	I			I	
Iowa									
Scholarship Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I*
Tuition Grants		I		I				I	I*
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants			I		I*				
Science and Math Grants	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
Kansas									
State Scholarships	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Tuition Grants		I		I					
Kentucky									
Incentive Grant Program	I	I	I	I		I			
Tuition Grant Program		I		I					
Distinguished Student Recognition and Scholarship Award	I	I	I	I					
Louisiana									
Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
T. H. Harris Scholarships	I								
Rockefeller Scholarships	I								
Maine									
Incentive Grants	B	B	B	B	B		B	B	
Maryland									
General State Scholarship	B*	B*	B*	B*			B**	B**	
Senatorial Grants	B*	B*	B*	B*			B*	B*	B**
Proprietary School Grants						I			
House of Delegate Grants	I	I	I	I			I	I	I*
War Orphan Grants	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Professional Scholarships									I*
Family Practice - Medicine									I*
Children of Deceased Firemen	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Distinguished Scholar	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Graduate Nursing							I	I	
Reimbursement of Firemen	I	I	I	I					I*
Teacher Education - Tuition Reimbursement	I	I							
Teacher Education - Critical Shortage	I	I							
Teacher Education - Distinguished Scholar	I	I	I	I					

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O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
Massachusetts									
General Scholarships	B*	B*	B*	B*	I*	I**	B*	B*	
Christian Herter Program	B	B	B	B			B	B	
Medical/Dental/Veterinarian Scholarship									B*
Graduate Student Grant Program									I*
Honor Scholarships	I								
Fire/Police/Corrections Program	I		I						
War Orphans Program	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Incentive Grants	I	I							
Commonwealth Scholars	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Part-Time Grants	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
Michigan									
Competitive Scholarships	I	I	I	I				I	
Tuition Grants		I		I					
Educational Opportunity Grants	I		I						
Adult Part-Time Grants	I	I	I	I					
Minnesota									
Scholarship and Grant Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I*
Mississippi									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I*	
Missouri									
Student Grant Program	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	
Montana									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I		I				I*
Nebraska									
Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Nevada									
Student Incentive Grants	B	B	B	B	B	B	B		
New Hampshire									
Incentive Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	B*
Nursing Education Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	O*
War Orphans Scholarships	B	O	B	O	B	O	B	O	
Governor's Scholars Awards	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
New Jersey									
Tuition Aid Grants	B*	B*	B*	B*					I*
Garden State Scholarships	I	I	I	I					I*
Educational Opportunity Fund - Undergrad.	I	I	I						
Educational Opportunity Fund - Grad.	I	I							
MIA/POW Tuition Grants	I	I	I	I					I*
Public Tuition Benefits	I	I	I	I					I*
Distinguished Scholars Program	I	I	I	I					I*
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Aid Program	I	I	I	I					I*
Veterans Tuition Credit Program	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B*
Garden State Graduate Fellowship	I	I							
New Mexico									
Student Incentive Grant	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
New York									
Tuition Assistance Program	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	O*
Regent College Scholarships	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Aid for Part-Time Study	I	I	I	I		I*			
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Assistance	I	I	I	I	I*	I*			I**
Regents Nursing Scholarships	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Empire State Scholarships of Excellence	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Children of Veterans and Police Officers/Firefighters Awards	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I*
Health Services Corps	B	B	B	B			B	B	B*
Empire State Challenger Scholarships	I	I							
Regents Professional Opportunity Schlrshps.	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Regents Health Care Opportunity Schlrshps.	I	I							I*
Lehman Fellowships	I	I							
North Carolina									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Legislative Tuition Grants		I		I					
Board of Governors Medical Scholarships	I	I							
Board of Governors Dental Scholarships	I								
American Indian Scholarship Fund	I								
Minority Presence Scholarship Fund	I								
North Dakota									
Tuition Assistance Grant Program		I							
Student Financial Assistance Program	I	I	I		I		I		

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
Ohio									
Instructional Grants	B*	B*	B*			B*		B*	
Academic Scholarship	I	I	I			I		I	
War Orphans Scholarship	I	I	I					I	
Student Choice Grants		I							
Oklahoma									
Tuition Aid Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Future Teachers Scholarship Program	I	I	I	I					
Bill Willis Scholarship Program	I		I						
Chiropractic Education Assistance Program									O*
Minority Doctoral Study Grants	I								I*
Minority Professional Study Grants	I								I*
Oregon									
Need Grants	B*	B*	B*	B*	O*		B*	I	
Cash Awards	I	I	I				I	I	
Pennsylvania									
State Grant Program	B	B	I	B		B*	B	B	O*
Rhode Island									
Scholarship and Grant Program	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	O*
South Carolina									
Tuition Grant Program		I		I					
South Dakota									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Tuition Equalization Grants		I		I		I		I	
Superior Scholar Scholarship	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Tennessee									
Student Assistance Awards	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Academic Scholars Program	I	I	I	I					I*
Texas									
Tuition Equalization Grants		I		I					
Public Educational SSIG Grants	I		I		I				
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	I								
Utah									
Incentive Grants	I	I	I						
Career Teaching Scholarship	I		I						
Western Interstate Comm. for Higher Ed.	O	O							

I = In-State Only
O = Out-of-State Only
B = In-State and Out-of-State

State/Program	4-Year Public	4-Year Private	2-Year Public	2-Year Private	Public Vo-Tech	Private Vo-Tech	Public Nursing	Private Nursing	Other (Specify)
Vermont									
Incentive Grant	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	O*
Non-Degree Student Grant Program	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	
Part-Time Student Grant	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	O*
Virginia									
College Scholarship Assistance	I	I	I	I					
Tuition Assistance Grant Program		I		I					
Virginia Scholars Program	I	I							
Washington									
Need Grant Program	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	B*	I*
Paul Fowler Academic Excellence Schlrshps.	B	B							
Scholars Program	I								
West Virginia									
Higher Education Grant Program	B*	B*	B*	B*				B**	
Wisconsin									
Tuition Grant Program		I		I				I	
Higher Education Grant Program	I		I		I				
Indian Student Grant	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	
Talent Incentive Grant Program	I	I	I	I	I			I	
Handicapped Student Grants	B	B	B	B	B				
Minority Student Grant		I							
Wyoming									
Incentive Grants	I		I						
Puerto Rico									
Student Incentive Grants	I	I	I	I			I	I	
Educational Fund	I	I	I	I		I	I	I	
Legislative Awards	I	I	I	I			I	I	

FOOTNOTES FOR TABLE 17

Alabama		
Chiropractic Scholarships	O*	- Chiropractic colleges.
California		
Cal Grant A	I*	- Applicable only in instances where academic program is 2 years or more in length or consists of at least 1,800 clock hours.
Graduate Fellowship	I*	- Accredited graduate/professional institutions in California.
Connecticut		
Scholastic Achievement Grants	B*	- Out-of-state - Only in reciprocal states.
Delaware		
Educational Benefits for Childen of Deceased Veterans and Others	B*	- Out-of-state only when program is unavailable at a Delaware institution.
Optometric Institutional Aid	O*	- Pennsylvania College of Optometry.
Florida		
Graduate Scholars' Fund	I*	- Public and private Florida colleges offering master's level degrees in high technology and industry areas.
Virgil Hawkins Fellowship	I*	- University of Florida and Florida State University only.
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program	B*	- Out-of-state - Applicants must be teaching full-time in a Florida public school.
Georgia		
North Georgia College/ROTC Grants	I*	- Only at North Georgia College.
Iowa		
Scholarship Program	I*	- Business and bible colleges.
Tuition Grants	I*	- Business and bible colleges.
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	I*	- Vo-tech students at 2-year schools.
Maryland		
General State Scholarship	B*, B** B**	- Out-of-state - Awards are made only in reciprocating states. - If approved by the State Board of Higher Education.
Senatorial Grants	B* B**	- Out-of-state - Awards are made only in reciprocating states. - Maryland graduate and professional institutions.
House of Delegate Grants	I*	- Graduate and professional schools in Maryland.
Professional Scholarships	I*	- University of Maryland Graduate School, Johns Hopkins University Medical School, University of Baltimore Law School.
Family Practice - Medicine	I*	- University of Maryland at Baltimore Medical School.
Reimbursement of Firemen	I*	- Eligible Maryland institutions that teach courses in fire service technology or emergency medical technology.

Massachusetts		
General Scholarships	B*	- Out-of-state - Must be in states which have reciprocity with Massachusetts.
	I*	- If Pell eligible, must charge tuition; 1 year in length.
	I**	- If Pell eligible, must charge tuition; 1 or 2 years in length.
Medical/Dental/Veterinarian Scholarship	B*	- Professionally approved graduate schools of medicine, dentistry, veterinary medicine, or osteopathic medicine awarding MD, DMD, DDS, DVM, or DO degrees.
Graduate Student Grant Program	I*	- Graduate schools.
Minnesota		
Scholarship and Grant Program	I*	- Any school that has been accepted as eligible, which means the school is in Minnesota, is licensed or accredited, and has a course which runs at least 300 clock hours or 10 weeks.
Mississippi		
Student Incentive Grants	I*	- Pell eligibility of institution required and institution must be non-profit.
Montana		
Student Incentive Grants	I*	- Tribally-controlled community college.
New Hampshire		
Incentive Program	B*	- Out-of-state - Awards may only go to institutions accredited by the New England Association of Schools and Colleges.
Nursing Education Grants	O*	- Graduate level accredited.
New Jersey		
Tuition Aid Grant	B*	- Award recipients prior to fiscal year 1983 may attend out-of-state institutions.
Tuition Aid Grants Garden State Scholarships MIA/POW Tuition Grants Public Tuition Benefits Distinguished Scholars Program Vietnam Veterans Tuition Aid Program	I*	- Proprietary institutions with degree programs approved by the New Jersey Board of Higher Education.
Veterans Tuition Credit Program	B*	- Any course of study which is accepted for veteran's educational assistance pursuant to federal law.
New York		
Tuition Assistance Program	O*	- Registered business schools and 6 out-of-state medical programs.
Aid for Part-Time Study	I*	- Degree-granting institutions only.
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Assistance	I*	- Degree-granting institutions.
	I**	- Specifically approved vocational training programs of at least 320 clock hours.
Children of Veterans and Police Officers/Firefighters Awards	I*	- Registered business schools.
Health Services Corps	B*	- Degree-granting institutions only.
Regents Health Care Opportunity Scholarships	I*	- Medical and dental schools.
Ohio		
Instructional Grants	B*	- Awards may be used at comparable institutions in Pennsylvania only.

Oklahoma		
Chiropractic Education Assistance Program	O*	Out-of-state chiropractic colleges.
Minority Doctoral Study Grants	I*	Professional schools.
Minority Professional Study Grants	I*	Professional schools.
Oregon		
Need Grants	B*, O*	Washington State only.
Pennsylvania		
State Grant Program	B*	Culinary Institute of America and Cincinnati College of Mortuary Science are the only 2 approved out-of-state proprietary schools since they offer a course of study that is not provided at any Pennsylvania institution.
	O*	Contiguous states must have a reciprocity agreement with Pennsylvania.
Rhode Island		
Scholarship and Grant Program	O*	Accredited institutions in Canada or Mexico.
Tennessee		
Academic Scholars Program	I*	State Technical Institute (2-year degree).
Vermont		
Incentive Grant Part-Time Student Grant	O*	Accredited foreign schools.
Washington		
Need Grant Program	B*	Out-of-state - Eligible only if encompassed by a reciprocity agreement at specific institutions in Idaho and Oregon.
	I*	Any institution of higher education which is accredited by NASC, NATTS, AICS, or NCACAS.
West Virginia		
Higher Education Grant Program	B*	Educational institutions located in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania resulting from a reciprocal agreement.
	B**	Only non-profit diploma nursing programs.

TABLE 18

PROGRAM ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA
FOR NEED-BASED UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAMS ON.

Y = Eligible, N = Not Eligible, 0 = None in State, Blank = No Response to Item
P = Pell Eligibility of Institution Required, R = Reserve If Funds Available

	Full-Time Undergraduates	Part-Time Undergraduates	Full-Time Graduate Students	Part-Time Graduate Students	1986 High School Graduates	Other Freshmen	Upper Class First-Time	Renewal	4-Year Public Colleges	2-Year Public Colleges	4-Year Private Colleges	2-Year Private (Junior) Colleges	Proprietary/Business/Trade/Technical	Public Vo-Tech Schools	Nursing and Allied Health Programs	Out-of-State Institutions	Citizens	Permanent Residents	Refugees	Other	Residency Status Unknown	State Residents	Non-State Residents	Dependent Students	Independent Students
Alabama																									
Student Assistance Program	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Arizona																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	0	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Arkansas																									
Student Assistance Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
California																									
Cal Grant A	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	R	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Cal Grant B	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Cal Grant C	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Bilingual Teacher Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Law Enforcement Personnel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Colorado																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Student Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	0	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Connecticut																									
Scholastic Achievement Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Independent College Student Grants	Y	Y	N	N					N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
State Supplemental Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y

	Full-Time Undergraduates	Part-Time Undergraduates	Full-Time Graduate Students	Part-Time Graduate Students	1986 High School Graduates	Other Freshmen	Upper Class First-Time	Renewal	4-Year Public Colleges	2-Year Public Colleges	4-Year Private Colleges	2-Year Private (Junior) Colleges	Proprietary/Business/Trade/Technical	Public Vo-Tech Schools	Nursing and Allied Health Programs	Out-of-State Institutions	Citizens	Permanent Residents	Refugees	Other	Residency Status Unknown	State Residents	Non-State Residents	Dependent Students	Independent Students
Delaware																									
Postsecondary Scholaships	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
District of Columbia																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Florida																									
Student Assistance Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Seminole/Miccosukee Indian Scholarships	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N						Y	N	Y	Y
Jose Marti Scholarship Challenge Grants	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Georgia																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Hawaii																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N					Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N									
Idaho																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N						Y	N	Y	Y
Illinois																									
Monetary Award Program	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Indiana																									
Higher Education Awards	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Freedom of Choice Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Iowa																									
State Scholarships	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Tuition Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

	Full-Time Undergraduates	Part-Time Undergraduates	Full-Time Graduate Students	Part-Time Graduate Students	1986 High School Graduates	Other Freshmen	Upper Class First-Time	Renewal	4-Year Public Colleges	2-Year Public Colleges	4-Year Private Colleges	2-Year Private (Junior) Colleges	Proprietary/Business/Trade/Technical	Public Vo-Tech Schools	Nursing and Allied Health Programs	Out-of-State Institutions	Citizens	Permanent Residents	Refugees	Other	Residency Status Unknown	State Residents	Non-State Residents	Dependent Students	Independent Students
Kansas																									
State Scholarships	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Tuition Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Kentucky																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Tuition Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Distinguished Student Recognition and Scholarship Award	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Louisiana																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Maine																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Maryland																									
General State Scholarships	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Senatorial Scholarships	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Postsecondary Proprietary	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Children of Deceased Firemen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Massachusetts																									
General State Scholarships	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Christian Herter Memorial Scholarships	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Part-Time Grants	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y

	Full-Time Undergraduates	Part-Time Undergraduates	Full-Time Graduate Students	Part-Time Graduate Students	1986 High School Graduates	Other Freshmen	Upper Class First-Time	Renewal	4-Year Public Colleges	2-Year Public Colleges	4-Year Private Colleges	2-Year Private (Junior) Colleges	Proprietary/Business/Trade/Technical	Public Vo-Tech Schools	Nursing and Allied Health Programs	Out-of-State Institutions	Citizens	Permanent Residents	Refugees	Other	Residency Status Unknown	State Residents	Non-State Residents	Dependent Students	Independent Students
Michigan																									
Competitive Scholarships	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Tuition Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Educational Opportunity Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y		Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Adult Part-Time Grants	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Minnesota																									
Scholarship and Grant Program	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Mississippi																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	P	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Missouri																									
Student Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Montana																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Nebraska																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N					Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N		
New Hampshire																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Nursing Education Grants	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
New Jersey																									
Tuition Aid Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Garden State Scholarships	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Educational Opportunity Fund	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y				Y	N	Y	Y
New York																									
Tuition Assistance Program	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Aid for Part-Time Study	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y

	Full-Time Undergraduates	Part-Time Undergraduates	Full-Time Graduate Students	Part-Time Graduate Students	1986 High School Graduates	Other Freshmen	Upper Class First-Time	Renewal	4-Year Public Colleges	2-Year Public Colleges	4-Year Private Colleges	2-Year Private (Junior) Colleges	Proprietary/Business/Trade/Technical	Public Vo-Tech Schools	Nursing and Allied Health Programs	Out-of-State Institutions	Citizens	Permanent Residents	Refugees	Other	Residency Status Unknown	State Residents	Non-State Residents	Dependent Students	Independent Students
North Carolina																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Minority Presence Scholarships	Y	N	Y	N					Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N		
American Indian Scholarships	Y	Y	Y	Y					Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N		
North Dakota																									
Tuition Assistance Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Student Financial Assistance	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	O	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Ohio																									
Instructional Grants	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Oklahoma																									
Tuition Aid Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Bill Willis Scholarship Program	Y	N	N	N					Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N									
Oregon																									
Need Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Cash Awards	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Pennsylvania																									
State Higher Education Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Rhode Island																									
Scholarship and Grant Program	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
South Carolina																									
Tuition Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
South Dakota																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Tuition Equalization Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Tennessee																									
Student Assistance Awards	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y

	Full-Time Undergraduates	Part-Time Undergraduates	Full-Time Graduate Students	Part-Time Graduate Students	1986 High School Graduates	Other Freshmen	Upper Class First-Time	Renewal	4-Year Public Colleges	2-Year Public Colleges	4-Year Private Colleges	2-Year Private (Junior) Colleges	Proprietary/Business/Trade/Technical	Public Vo-Tech Schools	Nursing and Allied Health Programs	Out-of-State Institutions	Citizens	Permanent Residents	Refugees	Other	Residency Status Unknown	State Residents	Non-State Residents	Dependent Students	Independent Students
Texas																									
Tuition Equalization Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Public Educational SSIG Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
State Scholarship Program for Ethnic Recruitment	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Utah																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N									
Vermont																									
Student Incentive Grants	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Part-Time Student Grants	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Non-Degree Student Grants	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Virginia																									
College Scholarship Assistance	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Washington																									
State Need Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
West Virginia																									
Higher Education Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Wisconsin																									
Tuition Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Higher Education Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Indian Student Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Handicapped Student Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Talent Incentive Grants	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Minority Student Grants	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Puerto Rico																									
Student Incentive Grants									Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N									
Educational Funds									Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N									
Legislative Awards									Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N									

TABLE 19

PUBLISHED APPLICATION DEADLINE DATES

State/Program	Response
Alabama	
Student Assistance Program	November 15, 1986
Student Grant Program	September 15, 1986, January 15, 1987, February 16, 1987, April 15, 1987
Chiropractic Scholarships	August 1, 1987
National Guard Ed. Assist. Program	August 1, 1987
Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program	Priority date - June 1
Alaska	
Incentive Grants	May 31
Arizona Incentive Grants	Schools may make awards from July 1 - June 15.
Arkansas	
Student Assistance Grant	July 1, 1986
Governor's Scholars Program	March 15, 1986
California	
Cal Grant A	February 11, 1986
Cal Grant B	
Cal Grant C	
Bilingual Teacher Grant	
Graduate Fellowship	
Law Enforcement Personnel	No deadline date
Colorado	
Student Grant	Institutions establish their own application deadlines.
Student Incentive Grants	
Graduate Fellowship	
Graduate Grant	
Undergraduate Merit Awards	
National Guard Tuition Assistance	No deadline.
Veterans Tuition Assistance	
Dependents Tuition Assistance	
Teacher Encouragement Program	November 1, 1987
Connecticut	
Scholastic Achievement Grants	February 15, 1986
High Technology Graduate Scholarship	March 1, 1986
Delaware	
Postsecondary Scholarship Fund	April 30, 1986
Educational Benefits for Children of Deceased Veterans and Others	None
Optometric Institutional Aid	None
Diamond State Scholars	March 30, 1986
District of Columbia	
Incentive Grants	June 27, 1986
Florida	
Student Assistance Grant	April 15, 1986
Critical Teacher Shortage Tuition Reimbursement Program	1st Term - Jan. 31 2nd Term - May 31 3rd Term - July 15 4th Term - Sept. 15
Exceptional Child Education Scholarship	Within 60 days of the end of the term.
Confederate Memorial Scholarship	Renewal - June 1, 1986

State/Program	Response
Scholarships for Children of Deceased/Disabled Veterans	Renewal - June 1, 1986
Tuition Voucher Fund	Determined by the educational institution.
Undergraduate Scholars' Fund	February 15 - April 1, 1986
Graduate Scholars' Fund	April 1, 1986
Georgia Student Incentive Grants	June 1, 1986
Tuition Equalization Grant Law Enforcement Personnel Dependents Grants North Georgia College/ROTC Grants	Last day of registration each term.
Governor's Scholarship Program	Within six months of graduation from high school.
Idaho State of Idaho Scholarship	December 31, 1986
Illinois Monetary Award Program	June 1 for renewals for full-year eligibility; October 1 for initials for full-year eligibility; final for part year same as Pell.
Indiana Higher Education Award	March 1, 1986
Teacher Retraining for Math/Science Teachers	August 1, December 1, and April 1
Freedom of Choice Grants	March 1, 1986
Iowa Scholarship Program Tuition Grant Program Vo-Tech Tuition Grants	March 3, 1986
Science and Math Grant	December 2, 1986
Kansas State Scholarships Tuition Grants	Priority date - April 1, 1986 or until funds are exhausted.
Kentucky Student Incentive Grants Tuition Grant Program	No deadline. Priorty filing date: April 1, 1986.
Distinguished Student Recognition and Sholarship Award	January 21, 1986
Louisiana Incentive Grants	Colleges and universities - November 1 Vocational Schools - January 15.
T. H. Harris Scholarships	February 1 for fall semesters; December 31 for spring semesters.
Rockefeller Scholarships	June 1 for fall semesters; December 31 for spring semesters.
Maine Incentive Grant Program	Receipt at College Scholarship Service prior to May 1, 1986.
Maryland General State Scholarships Senatorial Grants Proprietary School Grants House of Delegate Grants Professional Scholarships Family Practice Medicine Children of Deceased Firemen Graduate Nursing	March 2, 1987

State/Program	Response
War Orphan Grants	None
Distinguished Scholar	Spring of 11th grade.
Teacher Education - Tuition Reimbursement	Applications are accepted in March for the following fall enrollment.
Reimbursement of Firemen	As soon as possible after completing courses.
Teacher Education - Critical Shortage	Applications are accepted in November for awards to begin in September.
Teacher Education - Distinguished Scholar	Students are surveyed for applications in June prior to academic year being funded.
Massachusetts	
General Scholarships	March 1, 1986 - with extension based on funds; May 1, 1987 - priority date.
Christian Herter Program	None
Christa McAuliffe Teacher Incentive Grants	November 26, 1986
Part-Time Grants	Determined by colleges.
Medical/Dental/Veterinarian Scholarships	March 1, 1986 - May 1, 1987 (priority date).
Graduate Student Grant Program	Determined by participating colleges.
Honor Scholarships	Last SAT date in January, 1986.
Fire/Police/Corrections Program	May apply throughout the year.
War Orphans Program	Open for two previous years.
Michigan	
Competitive Scholarship	February 15 - Freshman Renewal - March 15
Tuition Grant	February 15 - Freshman March 15 - Upperclass
Educational Opportunity Grant	Each college determines deadlines.
Adult Part-Time Grants	Each college determines deadlines.
Minnesota	
Scholarship and Grant Program	May 31, 1987
Mississippi	
Student Incentive Grants	None
Missouri	
Student Grant Program	April 30, 1986
Montana	
Student Incentive Grant	March 1, 1986
Nebraska	
Incentive Grant Program	Allocations made to institutions in May. Awards reported to Commission at end of fall and spring semesters.
New Hampshire	
Incentive Grants	May 1, 1986
Nursing Education Grants	June 1 - fall term, January 5 - spring term, May 1 - summer term.
War Orphans Scholarships	None
Governor's Scholars Awards	None
New Jersey	
Tuition Aid Grant	October 1, 1986 for entire academic year; March 1, 1987 for spring term only.
Educational Opportunity Fund-Undergraduate	
Public Tuition Benefits	
MIA/POW Tuition Grants	
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Aid Program	
Veterans Tuition Credit Program	

State/Program	Response
Educational Opportunity Fund - Graduate	October 1, 1986 - fall and spring February 27, 1987 - spring only.
Distinguished Scholars Program	October 1, 1985
Garden State Graduate Fellowship	March 1, 1986
New Mexico	
Student Incentive Grant	March 1, 1986
New York	
Tuition Assistance Program	March 31, 1987
Regents College Scholarships	
Vietnam Veterans Tuition Asst.	
Regents Nursing Scholarships	
Empire State Scholarships of Excellence	
Children of Veterans and Police Officer/Firefighters Awards	
Empire State Challenger Scholarships	
Regents Professional Opportunity Scholarships	
Regents Health Care Opportunity Scholarships	
Lehman Fellowships	
Aid for Part-time Study	Institutions must select and report award recipients within 28 days of the drop/add period of each term.
Health Services Corp.	February 27, 1986
North Carolina	
Legislative Tuition Grants	October 1 of the fall term; thereafter within 10 classroom days of the beginning of any other term.
American Indian Scholarships	None; awards can be made anytime during school year.
North Dakota	
Student Financial Assistance Program	April 15, 1987
Tuition Assistance Grant Program	
Ohio	
Instructional Grants	August 22, 1986 (full year) November 28, 1986 (partial year)
Academic Scholarship	February 23, 1986
War Orphans Scholarship	July 1, 1986
Student Choice Grants	Each eligible institution is required to submit a listing of eligible students within 30 days after the beginning of each term.
Oklahoma	
Tuition Aid Grant	March 1, 1986
Bill Willis Scholarship Program	Application deadline dates not yet established.
Future Teacher Scholarship Program	None published.
Chiropractic Education Assistance Program	July 1, 1986
Minority Doctoral Study Grants	May 1, 1986
Minority Professional Student Grants	July 1, 1986
Oregon	
Need Grant	Preferred application date is April 1, 1986. Applications received after that are considered on a funds available basis.
Cash Award	Preferred application date is April 1, 1986.

State/Program	Response
Pennsylvania	
State Grant Program	May 1, 1986 - For all renewal applicants and those non-renewal applicants who plan to enroll in baccalaureate degree programs including those enrolled in college transfer programs at Pennsylvania community or junior colleges. August 1, 1986 - For non-renewal applicants who plan to enroll in business, trade, technical schools, hospital schools of nursing, or two-year terminal programs at community, junior, or four-year colleges.
Rhode Island	
Scholarship and Grant Program	March 1, 1986 - Late applications are considered after first round of awards.
South Carolina	
Tuition Grant Program	No published deadline.
South Dakota	
Incentive Grants	May 15, 1986
Tuition Equalization Grant	None - established by institutions.
Superior Scholar Scholarship	June 1, 1986
Tennessee	
Student Assistance Award	August 1, 1986
Academic Scholars Program	May 31, 1986
Texas	
Tuition Equalization Grant Program Public Educational SSIG Program State Scholarship for Ethnic Recruitment	Apply at schools, which may have their own deadlines.
Utah	
Career Teaching Scholarship	March 1, 1986
Incentive Grant	No published deadlines.
Vermont	
Incentive Grant Program	Priority date of March 1.
Part-Time Grant Program	Priority date of January 31, 1987.
Virginia	
College Scholarship Assistance Program	The closing date set by the institution for submitting applications for 1986-87 awards or March 15, 1987, whichever is earlier.
Tuition Assistance Grant Program	June 1, 1986 September 10, 1986 (late).
Virginia Scholars Program	January 15 (H.S. applicants); May 15 (2-year public college applicants).
Washington	
Need Grant Program	Nomination by institution before October 1, 1986.
Assistance to Blind Students	September 1, 1986
Paul Fowler Academic Excellence Scholarships	March, 1987
Scholars Program	February 1, 1987
West Virginia	
Higher Education Grant Program	March 1, 1986. However, late filers are accepted and processed. Such applications are assigned to a lower priority category.

State/Program	Response
Wisconsin	
Tuition Grant Program	Formula is set to allow new applicants through December, 1986 or January, 1987.
Higher Education Grant	Formula is designed to allow new applicants to Nov/Dec., 1986.
Talent Incentive Grant	Formula is designed to allow new applicants to Nov/Dec., 1986.
Indian Student Grant	Funds usually last throughout the entire academic year.
Handicapped Student Grants	Funds will usually run out by middle of second semester.
Minority Student Grants	Assume the funds will be totally used by September, 1986 in this initial year.
Puerto Rico	
State Student Incentive Grant Program	August 31
Legislative Awards Educational Fund	Varies with institutions.

SECTION IV

POLICY ISSUES AND CONCERNS

This section of the survey report describes responses to questions about policy issues and concerns and planned or potential changes in state-supported aid programs.

Significant Changes Planned For Programs in 1987-88

Table 20 displays the responses of 21 states which identified significant planned changes for their 1987-88 aid programs. Major changes in the program delivery systems in ten states are being considered or planned. Arkansas, Georgia, Maryland, and Rhode Island plan to make new uses of computers in their aid delivery systems. The use of a "single application" for all types of aid is being considered by New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Vermont (and also Illinois, although not reported in Table 20). Iowa's scholarship/grant processing will become decentralized to the institutional level in 1987-88. North Dakota will eliminate its unique application for aid and use a modified version of the Family Financial Statement.

Two state agencies, California and Maryland, plan to move the physical locations of their offices and operations. Washington's program operations will experience a move within the organizational structure of state government. Major program policy reviews are planned or underway in California, Colorado, and Connecticut.

Some significant program policy changes are planned in five states. Alabama is considering restricting awards to renewal applicants from its Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship program. Arizona will restructure its programs to meet the new federal SSIG matching requirements. Massachusetts plans to implement an indexed system of awards. Maryland will make Senatorial awards to proprietary school students for the first time and merge its Graduate Nursing program with other professional programs. The Oklahoma Tuition Aid Grant program will be changed to make its awards more accessible to part-time students and higher need students who file late applications.

Kentucky and Maryland said they would implement the new federal Carl D. Perkins program in their states. California will be implementing a pilot work-study program at 15 institutions and the District of Columbia plans to use SSIG funds to start a new work-study program. Minnesota is creating an income contingent loan repayment plan for health service graduate borrowers whose loan payments exceed 10 percent of their income. Mississippi hopes that its legislature will restore its program funding to the 1985-86 level.

New Financial Aid Programs To Be Implemented in 1987-88 or 1988-89

For 1987-88, nine states plan to implement merit scholarship programs (see Table 21). These programs are expected to be non-need-based ones. Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oregon, and South Carolina hope to establish programs for undergraduate college students. Kansas plans a non-need-based Vocational Education Scholarship program and Maryland expects to implement a Governor's Doctoral Fellowship program for graduate students. Florida will establish a small fund for liberal arts and teacher education majors, the

Challenger Astronauts Memorial Scholarship Program. North Dakota indicated it would like to implement a merit-based scholarship program if one is approved by the legislature.

Maryland, Oregon, and South Carolina expect to implement work-study programs in 1987-88. So does the District of Columbia, as noted above. Utah would like to establish a work-study program. Single parents and/or part-time students are expected to receive aid from new grant programs in Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, and Pennsylvania. Iowa and Louisiana plan to implement loan forgiveness programs for education majors. Michigan will establish a "tuition educational trust fund" which would guarantee tuition for dependents of contributors who make payments to this fund over a period of several years. New Jersey is considering a similar program.

Nine states noted that they will begin to administer the federal Carl D. Perkins Scholarship program in 1987-88. They include: Arizona, Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, Rhode Island, South Dakota, and Utah. It is expected that the vast majority of states will have implemented this new federal program by 1988-89, if funding levels are sufficient.

Several states added new programs in 1986-87 or made significant changes to existing ones. This year Michigan will implement a state-supported work-study program, an EOG grant program for low-income students, and a grant program for adult, part-time students. Washington has modified its grant program to give special attention to the needs of single parents. Oklahoma has extended awards to part-time students from its TAG program. Wisconsin is implementing a newly-funded grant program for minority students. Minnesota has developed an income-contingent loan program to help health science graduate students handle large loan debt burdens. Colorado has implemented the Teacher Encouragement program with merit-based awards to provide incentives to students to become teachers.

Serving New Clientele

Because the traditional college age student cohort is shrinking and many colleges are enrolling more adult, non-traditional students, financial aid programs have been asked to serve this and other new clientele. Several states recently have made program and policy changes to serve a more diverse student population and others are considering changes to their programs (see Table 22).

Part-time students are the beneficiaries of recent year program changes in at least eight states. For example, in 1985 Vermont implemented a grant program for non-degree students and subsequently expanded funding for its part-time students grant program. In 1984 New York created the nation's largest state grant program for part-time students, the Aid For Part-Time Study program, which is funded for 1986-87 at $11 million. Two years ago Arizona made its grant program available to part-time students. Iowa recently has extended aid to less-than-half-time students from its Science and Mathematics Loan program. Michigan's legislature has approved an Adult Part-Time Grant program for non-traditional students. Minnesota has extended aid to part-time students from its Scholarship and Grant program and substantially increased its funding for students enrolled on a less-than-half-time basis. Alabama provides aid to part-time students through its National Guard and Teacher Education Scholarship programs.

Students attending business, trade, and technical schools recently have been given access to aid from grant programs in Kansas, Maryland, Oklahoma, and Oregon.

Minority students' needs have been addressed by program changes in five states. Florida established the Jose Marti Scholarship Challenge Grant Fund to aid students of Hispanic origin. New Jersey, New York, and North Carolina have expanded their outreach activities in minority communities. Virginia has increased its awards through the Virginia Transfer Grant program (for minority students attending "other race" institutions) from $1,000 to full tuition and fees. Wisconsin will implement a Minority Grant program this year.

Doing More With Less

Because nearly all aid programs face increasing demands on their resources, the states were asked to identify policies or practices they might have adopted to make their programs more efficient and effective. Twenty-eight states listed one or more actions (see Table 23). The most common response, mentioned by 13 states, was increasing their program review and auditing activities to assure closer compliance with program regulations.

One or more means of "rationing" awards among applicants were noted by nine states. The District of Columbia "capped" its maximum award at $1,500 per year and West Virginia reduced its individual grant awards by 25 percent. Adoption of more stringent or better defined satisfactory academic progress criteria was mentioned by nine states.

Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania have increased verification of application data through comparisons to income tax returns. The latter three states do this through tape exchanges with their state tax bureaus. New York has strengthened its statutes to permit closer monitoring of proprietary schools served by its programs.

Nebraska, whose grant program is decentralized at the campus level, has established new regulations to ensure a more equitable inter-campus treatment of grant applicants. Virginia has decentralized its SSIG program to the campus level to enable schools to use and to better respond to their individual campus enrollment goals. Iowa has decentralized its processing of state scholarships and grants to compensate for a sharp reduction of funds for its administrative budget.

Minnesota has expanded its evaluation research efforts to discover potential new ways to save dollars. Utah is seeking new ideas from campus-based aid administrators to save money. Alabama has established priority dates of application receipt to better distribute its aid funds.

Alternative Financing Strategies

The 18th Annual Survey attempted to collect data on state agency activities and plans for developing alternative financing strategies for students and families (see Table 24). Eight states (Colorado, Delaware, Indiana, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia) are exploring the possibility of establishing statewide tuition prepayment plans. Michigan has a bill in its legislature to create the Michigan Baccalaureate Education System Trust which would enable contributing participants to guarantee the tuition of designated students at public institutions in that state.

New York has two plans which provide tax benefits for savings toward educational expenses. The Tuition Deduction Plan allows annual state tax deductions for dependent students' tuition expenses equal to the lesser of 50 percent of tuition (less TAP awards) or $1,000. The Parent and Students' Savings Plan (PASS) allows deductions on annual state tax returns for contributions of up to $750 for each eligible beneficiary.

Iowa will be providing eighth graders with an academic and financial planning book for college which will stress both types of planning and identify sources of assistance. Pennsylvania had developed and distributed personal computer software to aid administrators, guidance counselors, and loan officers to assist parents and students in planning how to select their postsecondary institutions and finance their costs of education.

Mississippi has formed a committee to examine the potential for a statewide family financial planning service. New Jersey has appointed a State Aid Committee to identify initiatives for alternative financing. Oregon will soon submit a family financial planning information program for legislative approval.

Connecticut and Maryland are implementing new alternative loan programs.

Single Applications For Grants and Loans

As costs of education rise, more state grant applicants have found it necessary to apply for loans. Therefore, some states are developing ways to combine collection of data for both types of programs into the form of a single application (see Table 25).

Maryland and Michigan are cooperating with their guaranty agencies to consolidate collection of data for both state grants and guaranteed loans. Five states are working with new application data collection services offered by the College Scholarship Service and/or the American College Testing program to develop single applications. These states include: Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, New York, and North Dakota. New York will also modify the CUNY application to serve as a data collection instrument for loans.

West Virginia has added GSLP items to its application for 1987-88. New Jersey, Vermont, and Wisconsin are considering joint grant-loan applications for next year. North Carolina is exploring the potential future use of a single "electronic application" for grants and loans. Illinois plans to implement such a system by 1988-89 through "multiple data entry" contracting with the federal government. Tennessee is considering becoming an "MDE" contractor.

Present or Anticipated Effects of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act on State Aid Programs

The survey asked states to briefly describe the effects of funding reductions which are the consequence of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act (see Table 26). In general, the responses focused on losses of State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) funds.

Twelve states reported that current and expected losses of SSIG funds were not or would not be offset by increased state appropriations. These states include: Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, and West Virginia. Michigan was able to increase its funding to compensate for this year's modest loss of SSIG funds and Ohio had sufficient funds to maintain awards at current levels. Wisconsin plans to request additional funding to compensate for the expected additional losses of SSIG funds. Other responding states said they would have to cut numbers of awards to students or reduce award amounts.

California, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, and Washington noted the increased pressure that loss of Pell Grant and campus-based aid placed on their aid programs. Minnesota was able to use grant refunds to help offset the loss of Pell dollars.

In general, the losses of federal funds to the Act resulted in less aid to students in the states. Moreover, the states expressed great concern about their ability to compensate for these losses through increased state appropriations.

TABLE 20

ARE THERE SIGNIFICANT CHANGES IN YOUR CURRENT PROGRAMS OR OPERATIONS PLANNED FOR THE 1987-88 AWARD YEAR?

State	Response
Alabama	We are considering restricting Emergency Secondary Education Scholarship Program awards to renewal applicants in 1987-88 in order to achieve "forwarding funds".
Arizona	Our program and operations will be restructured to meet the changed federal requirements for match.
Arkansas	Three of the existing programs will be put on computer.
California	The Commission will be implementing a new State Work-Study Program on a pilot basis at fifteen institutions, reorganizing and restructuring its teacher incentive grant and loan forgiveness programs, and conducting evaluations of its undergraduate grant and graduate fellowship programs. The move to a new building in Spring or Summer 1987 will be accompanied by a significant reorganization of the Agency staff along more functional lines, including the consolidation of public information, consumer services, and a legal unit into three agency-wide units. Major steps will be taken to develop an automated grant and loan delivery system.
Colorado	We will spend part of 1987-88 developing a Master Plan for State Funded Financial Aid in Colorado. No significant changes will be sought before that plan is complete.
Connecticut	The Governor has appointed a task force to review state aid programs. The preliminary report of this task force asks for an increase in state student aid appropriations to a level which will place Connecticut in the top quartile of Northeastern states in per capita appropriations for student aid.
District of Columbia	Work-Study Program will be undertaken if Congress approves the SSIG funds for this purpose.
Georgia	We are looking at the possibility of tele-transmission application data in the SSIG Program.
Iowa	For 1987-88, the Commission's scholarship/grant processing will be decentralized. College administrators will assume responsibilities for resolving any editing problems identified by the Commission as well as notifying students of their awards.
Kentucky	The Perkins Scholarship Program for prospective teachers will be implemented pursuant to Federal guidelines.
Maryland	We are anticipating the Agency's move from our present location to the State Office Complex in summer, 1987. Perkins Scholarships Program administration will require additional staff time and provide additional federal funds for teaching. Senatorial Awards will become available for the first time to postsecondary proprietary school attendees. Graduate Nursing Program may be merged with other professional program awards. Tolbert Grant Program as well as other small programs may be computerized.
Massachusetts	Implementation of an indexed system of awards.

State	Response
Minnesota	Minnesota is creating an Income Contingent Loan Program. Graduates of medical, dental, pharmacy, and veterinary medical school whose loan payments exceed 10% of their income may use this program to reduce their payments.
Mississippi	We have asked our legislative leaders to restore our funding to the 1985-86 appropriation.
New Jersey	We are considering a single financial aid application for both grant and guaranteed student loans.
North Dakota	With the advent of the 8-page FFS with state-specific questions added, we will eliminate our unique agency application for aid.
Oklahoma	The Oklahoma Tuition Aid Grant Program will implement awarding policy changes to make the program more accessible to part-time students and to "higher need" students who submit late applications.
Pennsylvania	Staff is looking at the development of a combined loan/grant application to ease the filing process.
Rhode Island	Some of the larger institutions in Rhode Island will participate in a computer exchange of matriculation and voucher roster data. Current system is a paper exchange.
Vermont	Development of a single application for all the institutional, state, and federal aid programs.
Washington	The Board (a coordinating board) seeks to divest itself of student financial aid and other administrative programs. Options for relocation are being explored and will be acted upon late Fall, 1986.

TABLE 21

IS YOUR STATE PLANNING TO IMPLEMENT NEW AID PROGRAMS IN 1987-88 OR 1988-89? IF SO, BRIEFLY DESCRIBE THEM AND THEIR PURPOSE.

State	Response
Alabama	The Carl D. Perkins Scholarship Program will be implemented in accordance with federal guidelines. It's a little too early to tell yet. We'd like to use the changed requirements as a springboard to a larger State Student Grant Program.
Arkansas	ADHE has been selected to administer the Carl D. Perkins Scholarship Program. However, approval has not been received yet.
California	It is too early to tell, but significant changes could occur in both the Commission's Graduate Fellowship Program and its undergraduate Cal Grant Programs in 1988-89.
Connecticut	A pilot program to assist less than half-time needy students is proposed by the Board of Governors which oversees the Department of Higher Education.
Florida	Undergraduate: Challenger Astronauts Memorial Scholarship Program - An award for high school seniors who intend to complete a major program of study in the liberal arts or to pursue a career in the teaching profession. There will be seven award recipients.
Georgia	At the present time the only new program would be the Carl D. Perkins Scholarship.
Idaho	Have made application for the Carl D. Perkins Scholarship - A federally funded program for students pursuing teaching careers.
Iowa	The Iowa Forgiveable Loan Program will provide forgiveable loans to needy Iowa college students who indicate a desire to teach in specific areas where a teacher shortage exists. The state and private schools will be required to match the state appropriation prior to the disbursement of the loan.
Kansas	A Vocational Education Scholarship Program was approved by the 1986 Legislature with funding for 1987-88. Eligible students can receive a $500 award annually for two program terms. Students qualify on the basis of a competitive exam, must be a resident of the State, and enroll full time in a vocational educational program at a Kansas institution. Financial need is not a criteria.
Louisiana	1. Governor's Scholars - to fund top 500 Louisiana high school graduates. 2. Education majors - colleges of education forgiveness program (state). 3. Carl D. Perkins - college of education forgiveness program (federal).
Maryland	We have requested funding in full-year 1988 to create a Maryland College Work-Study Program, a Part-Time Student Program, and a Governor's Doctoral Fellowship Program.
Michigan	The Governor has proposed a unique state-administered educational trust fund which would guarantee a free tuition at any public college in the state.

State	Response
Minnesota	State does not anticipate beginning new programs in Fiscal Year 1988 or Fiscal Year 1989. We have, however, begun a targeted program for needy families and economically distressed portions of the state since our last report. This new program focuses modest amounts of aid on two populations. (a) Students from families that have experienced a distressed sale of a farm or small business, and (b) dislocated workers from economically distressed counties. The Agency will be studying savings incentive plans during the next biennium, but does not anticipate a policy initiative in that area during that period of time.
Mississippi	Yes. Carl D. Perkins Scholarship Program. This is a federally funded program to provide college scholarships to outstanding high school graduates to enable and encourage them to pursue teaching careers at the elementary or secondary level.
Missouri	Yes - 1987-88. Higher Education Academic Scholarship Program. Maximum $2,000 scholarships. Based on merit. Need will not be considered. Missouri residents attending Missouri schools. Attract and retain Missouri residents to attend postsecondary education in Missouri.
Nebraska	Nebraska does not have a state-based financial aid program. A State Scholarship Program was passed by the Legislature in 1978 but has never been funded. The only state-based aid at the present time is through tuition remission. We will continue to request funding for the State Scholarship Program along with our regular budget request. Also, Nebraska is one of the few states which does not appropriate matching funds for the SSIG Program for independent and private vocational schools. We are also attempting to rectify this in the coming legislative session.
New Jersey	Three new programs are planned: 1) Urban Scholar Merit Scholarship Program; 2) Single Parent Aid Program, which provides family maintenance stipends for single parents with dependent children; 3) Tuition Assistance for Part-Time Students Program, opens up the state's major tuition assistance program to part-time students from the lowest income levels.
North Dakota	None, unless the 1987 Legislative Session acts favorably on employment and Merit Scholarship bills that will be introduced.
Ohio	The Ohio General Assembly is considering a student financial aid program designed to assist adult, single head of household students who attend school on a part-time basis.
Oregon	State Work-Study Program. Scholarship Program based solely on academic achievement and potential.
Pennsylvania	Part-time program legislation will again be introduced.
Rhode Island	Rhode Island will be participating in the Carl D. Perkins Scholarship Program beginning in 1986-87. Federal funds are appropriated for scholarships to students who were in the top 10% of their high school graduating class and are pursuing a certificate of teaching at the elementary secondary level.
South Carolina	The state currently examining the possibility of developing a program that would make substantial awards to undergraduate students who show academic promise.

State	Response
South Dakota	If federal funding is secured, the Carl D. Perkins Scholarship will be established to encourage students to enter the teaching profession.
Utah	A pilot State College Work-Study Program is still being considered but it has not been implemented. The Carl D. Perkins Teaching Scholarship will begin Fall quarter 1986.

TABLE 22

AS THE DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POSTSECONDARY STUDENTS CHANGE, AID PROGRAMS ARE BEING ASKED TO SERVE NEW CLIENTELE AND/OR RENEW EFFORTS TO SERVE SUCH TRADITIONAL AID RECIPIENTS AS MINORITY/POVERTY STUDENTS. IN THE PAST TWO YEARS WHAT NEW PROGRAMS AND/OR POLICIES, IF ANY, HAVE BEEN IMPLEMENTED BY YOUR STATE ESPECIALLY TO SERVE THE NEEDS OF (1) PART-TIME STUDENTS, (2) ADULT/CONTINUING EDUCATION STUDENTS, (3) MINORITY STUDENTS, AND (4) STUDENTS ATTENDING THE NON-COLLEGIATE SECTORS OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION, I.E., PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS, BUSINESS-TRADE, VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL SCHOOLS?

State	Response
Alabama	1. The state's National Guard Program provides assistance to guard members who are part-time students. 2. The state's teacher education scholarship provides assistance to eligible public school teachers who attend eligible institutions as part-time students.
Arizona	1. We've added part-time student eligibility two years ago (6-12 hours or 600-900 clock hours). 2. No changes. 3. No special changes - They have always received the bulk of SSIG in Arizona. 4. No changes - We've always included these students in our SSIG Program.
California	We are now evaluating the effectiveness of our programs on a continuing basis and at the same time focusing our planning and forecasting efforts on anticipating and meeting California's long term needs for student financial aid. One or more of our current grant programs provide some financial assistance to part-time students enrolled at least half time and to older, non-traditional students. Large numbers of low income and minority students receive grant assistance from all five of our major grant programs. Finally, students at accredited proprietary, business, trade, and vocational-technical schools that participate in at least two federal campus-based programs as well as the Pell Grant and Guaranteed Student Loan Programs are eligible to compete for grants from several of our programs.
Colorado	During 1986-87 the Colorado Teacher Encouragement Program will be implemented. It was created through appropriation in 1986 and is a merit-based program designed to encourage students to enter the teaching profession. There have been no other new program initiatives.
Connecticut	A pilot program to assist less than half-time needy students is proposed by the Board of Governors which oversees the Department of Higher Education.
Florida	The Jose Marti Scholarship Challenge Grant Fund was established in 1986 to provide financial assistance to Hispanic Americans or persons of Spanish culture with origins in Mexico, South America, Central America, or the Caribbean, regardless of race. This is a need-based and merit award for graduate or undergraduate study.

State	Response
Illinois	Our program currently serves students of all ages who enroll in at least a half-time (6 credit hours) basis. Over 27 percent of our applicants have an average age of 29. Efforts have been made at the state level over the past few years to include proprietary school students in the Grant Program but they have failed for one reason or another.
Indiana	SSACI, along with other interested parties, is studying the impact and feasibility of programs targeting the non-traditional student.
Iowa	The Iowa Science and Mathematics Loan Program was amended to include students enrolled for less than half time.
Kansas	The Vocational Education Scholarship Program is the only new program passed through the most recent legislative session. Additional bills were introduced for the "displaced farmer", children of law officials, and a Tuition Grant Program for proprietary schools. None of these were approved. Similar bills may surface in the 1987 legislative session.
Kentucky	None specifically for these groups. However, these groups will benefit from the new programs implemented.
Maryland	Requests for additional funding for our Tolbert-Proprietary Postsecondary Scholarship Program and legislative changes in the Senatorial Program have made scholarship awards to the proprietary student population more available. A new Part-Time Student Program was proposed for implementation in Full Year 1988. The new Part-Time Program includes emphasis for part-time and adult students. In addition, on the condition that increased appropriations would be established, legislative proposals were made to change the current need-based scholarship funding by eliminating the requirement for new scholarship recipients, to take a standardized SAT or ACT test. We believe the elimination of the standardized test requirement for new scholarship recipients will assist our state in meeting our equal access and desegregation of post-secondary education goals.
Massachusetts	Implementation of Part-Time Program, Adult-Learner Program, One-Year Proprietary Programs included in general program.
Michigan	The Michigan Legislature has approved an Adult-Part-Time Grant Program for the non-traditional student. Also programs have been initiated by the Legislature in the form of Scholarships and Fellowships Programs, a Visiting Professors Program, and a College Day Program to increase the number of minority graduate students and minority faculty at the 4-year public colleges in Michigan.
Minnesota	Students who are at least half time will be funded through the main scholarship and grant program. Awards will be reduced according to the enrollment status. In addition to including greater than half-time students, the state has substantially increased funding for students enrolled less than half time. The Board has also committed itself to examining how its financial aid programs can be integrated with state and federal welfare and unemployment programs.
Mississippi	We have always served students attending the non-collegiate sectors through our GSL/PLUS Program.

State	Response
Missouri	No new programs/policies at this time. Vocational-technical schools currently participate in the SSIG Program.
New Jersey	During the past two years, no new programs have been adopted, but several new initiatives are planned for 1987-88 for non-traditional, part-time, and single parent students, which include merit scholarships, family maintenance stipends, and grants for part-time study. A financial aid marketing plan is also under consideration, which involves outreach activities in minority communities and establishing financial aid counseling centers at local churches, shopping malls, and recreation facilities.
New York	In 1984, the Aid for Part-Time Study Program was created to assist students attending at least half- but less than full-time. Two programs created in 1985 are targeted for economically disadvantaged and under-represented and minority students: The Regents Health Care, Professional Opportunity Scholarships, and the Regents Opportunity Scholarship. HESC also conducts an extensive outreach program, targeting much of its information services to groups with large minority and low-income composition. One of our informational brochures, "You Can Afford College", is published in both English and Spanish.
North Carolina	Our programs are constantly evolving to meet the needs of the clientele attempting to use our postsecondary institutions. We have made great strides in providing special programs for minority students. We are working to improve opportunities for other groups as well.
Ohio	No new programs and/or policies have been implemented to specifically serve the needs of part-time students, adult students, minority students, or students attending non-collegiate sectors of postsecondary education.
Oklahoma	Effective in 1986-87, the Oklahoma Tuition Aid Grant Program funds students attending proprietary schools which are accredited by the Oklahoma State Regents for Higher Education. Effective in 1984, the Oklahoma Guaranteed Student Loan Program included part-time student eligibility.
Oregon	A program has been started to provide grants to students at barber and hairdresser schools - Funds come from balances in the school's state licensing revenues.
Pennsylvania	Part-time state grant eligibility legislation has been introduced for each of the last two years but has not passed. If passed, it would extend eligibility to those enrolled at least half time in currently approved programs. It would also extend eligibility to full- or half-time students in one year programs. (Minimum program length is two years.)
Rhode Island	No new policies implemented. Our awards are and have always been available to part-time students, adult/continuing education students, minority students, and students attending non-collegiate sector of postsecondary education, i.e., proprietary schools, business-trade, vocational-technical schools, including students who are at least half-time, no restrictions on type of postsecondary education or age of applicant. Minorities are not identified as such.

State	Response
Tennessee	Our programs serve all except the less than half-time students as far as SSIG and GSL.
Utah	No new policies or programs have been implemented to serve the needs of part-time, adult/continuing education, or minority students. Proprietary schools, business-trade, vocational-technical schools. Utah had no law/policy/guidelines to prevent "Diploma Mills" setting in our fair state until July 1, 1986, when Senate Bill 61, the "Utah Postsecondary Proprietary School Act", became effective. This legislation mandates that all non-exempted institutions must register with the Board of Regents, thereby making available basic information to the public. Utah is one of the last states to require some formalized accountability of its proprietary education sector. This law is so new that financial aid programs/state help are not predictable at this time.
Vermont	During the past two years, Vermont has expanded its effort to serve the adult non-traditional student. In 1985, we implemented a non-degree grant program to serve students seeking further education in a non-traditional environment. The program is available to any need student enrolled in a non-degree program. We have also expanded funding for our part-time grant program. The part-time program serves primarily women adult and self-supporting students.
Virginia	Minority students: Virginia Transfer Grant (for minority students attending other-race institutions) amount increased from $1,000 to full tuition and mandatory fees. Non-collegiate sectors: State Work-Study Program now available to proprietary school students, but program not yet funded.
Washington	The Legislature has targeted single parents with dependent children as a priority population.
Wisconsin	Minority grant programs were added in the last State Budget and are just getting underway now for 1986-87. Students under the other categories have been eligible under some of the existing grant programs. It is possible that these effects could be extended in the 1987-88 Budget.

TABLE 23

ALL STATES ARE EXPERIENCING FINANCIAL AND/OR POLITICAL PRESSURE "DO MORE WITH LESS" FINANCIAL AID REVENUE. WHAT METHODS, IF ANY, HAS YOUR AGENCY SUCCESSFULLY EMPLOYED TO RESPOND TO THIS PRESSURE, E.G., FORMULA RATIONING IN DETERMINATION OF AWARDS, ADOPTION OF MORE STRINGENT SATISFACTORY ACADEMIC PROGRESS CRITERIA, MORE EXTENSIVE AUDITING TO ASSURE THAT FUNDS ARE DISTRIBUTED TO ELIGIBLE STUDENTS?

State	Response
Alabama	1. Formula rationing in determination of awards. 2. Disbursing funds in accordance with academic calendars. 3. Establishing award priority date. 4. Establishing application deadline date. 5. Conditional awards subject to proration.
Arizona	We monitor all awards, all schools, and conduct an annual on-site review of each school to make sure that all SSIG awards are made consistent with the program regulations and guidelines.
California	In spite of fairly demanding student self-help requirements, all of the Commission's grant programs have more eligible applicants than available awards. As a result, each program has its own unique competitive criteria for distributing awards, ranging from academic achievement to more specialized criteria.
Delaware	We have increased our auditing efforts, and plan to do more in this area next year.
District of Columbia	We limit the maximum award to $1,500.
Illinois	Have used formula rationing in determination of awards since early 1980's, earlier deadlines for continuing students than for freshman, more extensive auditing, and more stringent attendance or "academic effort" requirements for award payment.
Indiana	In the 1985-86 grant cycle, a new awards system was adopted which was expected to produce greater targeting of grant funds to the neediest applicants. Preliminary analysis suggests this occurred.
Iowa	The Commission's general administrative budget was reduced from $436,000 to $272,000. To meet this reduced budget, the Commission has decentralized its processing of state scholarships and grants. The state will be providing schools with training on how to review state aid applications and determine a student's eligibility for a state award. The Commission staff will conduct on-site program reviews to insure proper administration.
Kansas	Kansas implemented specific grade point average requirements for the State Scholarship and Tuition Grant Programs. In addition, a requirement for higher test scores for designation as a state scholar is currently in effect.
Kentucky	GSL applicants must have a minimum of a "C" grade point average. Other rationing is based on awards.

State	Response
Maryland	New general state monies are being directed toward need-based awards; formula rationing in determination of all need-based awards. Adoption of more stringent and better defined satisfactory academic progress criteria for Distinguished Scholar and Teacher Education Programs. Also, the addition of a fiscal professional to handle agency and institutional compliance issues.
Massachusetts	Implementation of 100% tax validation and indexed system of awards.
Minnesota	Minnesota has increased the number of audit staff. Minnesota is also developing a student aid packaging data based to support evaluation research on its statewide programs.
Montana	Requiring more self-help.
Nebraska	Developing rules and regulations for SSIG to assure equitable treatment for students attending both public and private institutions.
New Jersey	The Governor and the Legislature of New Jersey have made support of higher education a state priority, resulting in increased funding for higher education, including financial aid revenue. However, the Department of Higher Education, Office of Student Assistance, continues to increase its tax and other verification efforts for financial aid recipients to assure maximum efficiency in funds disbursement. The state's satisfactory academic progress standards will also be reviewed this year to evaluate effectiveness and compliance by institutions.
New York	Steps have been taken to insure the integrity of the program in that funds are provided to eligible students. However, these steps should not be viewed as efforts to reduce funds for eligible students. Among the steps are: Verification of income data through computer tape exchange with the state tax agency; verification of applicant claims of other family members attending college; establishment of new good academic standing criteria in 1981; strengthening of statutory authority regarding monitoring and oversite of proprietary institutions participating in state funded programs.
North Carolina	Some form of all of these measures has been employed.
Ohio	Ohio's programs have provisions for formula rationing in determining awards and auditing procedures are in place to assure that funds are distributed to eligible students.
Oregon	More extensive auditing and review.
Pennsylvania	PHEAA continues to tighten edits and income verification tape exchanges with State Income Tax Bureau.
Rhode Island	Our agency has developed an on-site auditing system to be implemented in 1986-87. Satisfactory academic progress will be based on individual institutional policy in 1986-87 rather than Rhode Island state agency definition as in previous years.
South Carolina	State agencies charged with administering programs continue to maintain guidelines and audit controls to ensure that funds are appropriately administered.

State	Response
Tennessee	Successfully secured a state legislative commitment to improve state funding levels to reduce impact of Pell cuts. Implemented a program review cycle of at least every two years.
Utah	The agency has developed no new guidelines/policy. Utah has always faced austere times and increasing enrollment, therefore, we continually squeeze the sponge to see if there is any "fall out" of either ideas or money. New monitoring/administering financial aid ideas are always welcome and shared at state financial aid director's meetings.
Virginia	Decentralization of SSIG Program so as to permit institutions to recommend variable awards more supportive of their enrollment goals.
Washington	Grant awards have not risen for three years; the amount remains at $870 annually. In the Work-Study Program, an Adult Literacy Tutorial Program was implemented, allowing federal CWS as a match to state Work-Study, evidencing "multiple benefits for a single state dollar". Due to staff reductions, auditing stopped between 1983-1986, but is being resumed this fall through contracted assistance.
West Virginia	To meet the increased demand with less financial aid funds, two major changes were implemented several years ago. The changes consisted of reducing the value of individual grants from (100% to 75%) of entitlement and tightening the academic standards. The grade requirement was increased for both incoming and returning students and an academic progress standard was created for the recipient population.

TABLE 24

STATES ARE CONTINUALLY FACED WITH RISING COSTS TO STUDENTS FOR POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION AND THE CONSEQUENT DEMAND FOR MORE FINANCIAL AID AN/OR ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF EDUCATIONAL FINANCE. TO MEET THESE CHALLENGES, SOME STATES ARE PLANNING TO IMPLEMENT TUITION PREPAYMENT PLANS, SOME ARE EXPLORING OTHER MEANS TO ENCOURAGE FAMILIES TO SAVE FOR EDUCATION THROUGH TAX LEGISLATION, AND OTHERS ARE EXAMINING THE POTENTIAL FOR IMPLEMENTING FAMILY FINANCIAL PLANNING SERVICES. PLEASE BRIEFLY DESCRIBE ANY ACTIVITIES OR PLANS IN YOUR STATE FOR COPING WITH RISING EDUCATIONAL COSTS THAT MIGHT BE CONSIDERED OUTSIDE THE TRADITIONAL BOUNDARIES OF PROVIDING STUDENTS WITH GRANTS-LOANS-EMPLOYMENT AWARDS.

State	Response
Colorado	Discussions will begin in September, 1986 for the purpose of brainstorming about a tuition savings program for Colorado. No specific ideas are in place at this time.
Connecticut	The state has established an authority which can go into the tax-exempt bond market to raise capital for the purpose of providing long-term educational loans to credit worthy families at less than prevailing market interest rates.
Delaware	Some preliminary consideration has been given to implementation of a tuition prepayment plan. However, early analyses do not support establishment of this kind of program at the state level.
Indiana	Tuition prepayment plans under study (by the Indiana Commission for Higher Education), but no action has been taken.
Iowa	The Commission, in conjunction with ACT and the Iowa Department of Education, will be providing junior high students with an academic and financial planning book for college. This publication will inform eighth graders of the importance of good academic and financial planning. It also will include summary descriptions of the various sources of student assistance.
Maryland	Recently, one of the counties within our state implemented a Supplemental Loan Authority to pursue tax-exempt bond funding for establishing a new lending authority for increasing the availability of loans. Our agency has also proposed a new College Work-Study Program for implementation in Full Year 1988.
Massachusetts	Tuition Prepayment Program is now being developed.
Michigan	A bill is currently pending in the Legislature which creates the Michigan Baccalaureate Education System Trust. By making advance payments, a person or organization could guarantee the tuition of a student at any public college or university in Michigan. The Governor has also restricted tuition increases at the 4-year public colleges.
Minnesota	None on the state level. Some schools have established various plans.
Mississippi	A committee is set in place to examine the potential for implementing family financial planning services.
New Jersey	The State Board of Higher Education has appointed a "blue ribbon" State Aid Committee comprising business and educational leaders to identify initiatives for alternative financing of postsecondary education. Preliminary proposals include a Tuition Prepayment Plan, a College Education Savings Program, and a State Work-Study Program.

State	Response
New York	New York state has two plans which provide tax benefits for educational costs. The Tuition Deduction Plan allows a tax deduction for each dependent's tuition expenses, equal to 50% of tuition charges (less any TAP awarded) or $1,000, whichever is less. The PASS (Parent and Student's Savings) Plan allows deduction on the New York State Tax Return for contributions of up to $750 annually for each eligible beneficiary.
North Carolina	North Carolina has followed a long standing policy of providing education to citizens at as low cost as possible. The commitment of the North Carolina General Assembly is to keep tuition charges low in the 2- and 4-year public institutions and to assist residents in reducing the cost of attending in-state private institutions by means of capitation grants.
Oregon	We will submit a family financial planning information program for legislative approval.
Pennsylvania	Legislation has been introduced to establish a tuition plan patterned after the proposed Michigan Plan. Computer software has been developed for distribution of financial aid officials, guidance counselors, and loan officers to assist parents and students in planning how to select their postsecondary institution and how they may finance its costs. These programs are run on personal computers.
Tennessee	None at this time other than information distributed at financial aid awareness programs.
Utah	The media reports continue to remind Utah families that education is costly and becoming more costly each year. Utah's birth rate has slowed down considerably which may be an indication that the residents are taking the cost of education seriously. The media was also helpful in warning the public against buying insurance that "guaranteed" a GSL loan when the child reached college age.
Virginia	Alternatives under review, but any more definitive projections would be premature.
Washington	The Board has not studied these financing options; it will likely deal with student financial aid policy in February, 1987--but may or may not explore these areas.

TABLE 25

A FEW STATES ARE EXAMINING WAYS TO IMPLEMENT "SINGLE APPLICATION" DELIVERY SYSTEMS WHEREIN STUDENTS MIGHT FILE ONE FORM FOR ALL STATE AND FEDERAL GRANTS, LOANS, AND EMPLOYMENT AWARDS. HAS YOUR STATE MADE OR CONSIDERED MAKING ANY ATTEMPTS TO DEVELOP SUCH A SYSTEM?

State	Response
California	Currently, we are in the process of examining ways to implement a single application financial aid delivery system. That effort is part of our larger automation efforts to develop an integrated grant and loan processing and delivery system.
Colorado	This "single application" is already possible in Colorado because one application received by the institution determines eligibility for federal and state need-based awards.
Georgia	We are studying the possibility of using the FAF and FFS as the application for the SSIG.
Illinois	Our State Grant Program currently piggybacks its application process into the Pell system. We were planning a one application system to include loans prior to the Budget Reconciliation Act.
Indiana	In 1986-87 loan questions were included with state-specific questions on the FAF for the first time. These questions are now incorporated in the national part of the form for 1987-88. The agency's intent is to permit colleges to use FAF data to generate GSL application notes in 1987-88.
Iowa	The Commission utilizes the CCS and ACT Applications which include the significant data elements necessary for an Iowa Guaranteed Student Loan. This expanded application will enable the Commission to continue to provide greater electronic loan service to schools and lenders.
Kansas	Currently, the majority of institutions require the ACT FFS for all financial aid programs. All need-based state aid programs also require the ACT FFS. No additional plans for a different "single application" is being considered.
Kentucky	Yes - A pilot project with CSS is in effect for 1986-87 combining the KHEAA-GSL application with the FAF.
Maryland	We have discussed this possibility with the Maryland Higher Education Loan Corporation and have incorporated changes to the Maryland FAF to help with consolidation. Discussions continue on this topic.
Massachusetts	Will include GSL questions on MFAF.
Michigan	The CSS and ACT financial statements have been used for students to apply for State Competitive Scholarship and Tuition Grant Programs as well as federal grants ever since UM was established. The Michigan Guaranteed Student Loan Program is developing plans to incorporate this same application into their delivery system.
Minnesota	Filing the FFS enables the student to file for all federal and state programs which include grants and work. The 1987-88 FFS will also enable the student to file for the GSL.
New Jersey	Yes. Plans are underway for 1987-88.

State	Response
New York	To maintain the educational institution's prerogative of choosing which needs analysis system it will work with, New York State will pilot test a single application form using the forms provided by ACT, CSS, and City University of New York (CUNY). A student and his or her family will only need to complete a "single application" in order to apply for federal aid, state aid, and guaranteed student loans. The project is scheduled for full implementation for the 1988-89 school year.
North Carolina	Yes, we are actively exploring ways to develop a "single application for the future.
North Dakota	Yes. Through a transition process to culminate in 1988-89 we plan to eliminate the institutional application, the GSL application, and the state grant application. The 8-page FFS will be our primary data-gathering document, and will be merged with other relevant data on our comprehensive student records system.
Ohio	Ohio has not made attempts to develop a "single application" delivery system.
Oklahoma	It is being considered.
Pennsylvania	PHEAA has been an MDE processor since 1979-80 and state application is used for State Grant, Pell Grant, and college-based aid. Study now underway to bring GSL into the fold.
Rhode Island	No. Loan applications will be kept separate.
South Dakota	Has not considered.
Tennessee	Looking at the options through MDE processors.
Vermont	It is anticipated that Vermont will implement a "single application" delivery system during the 1987-88 academic year.
West Virginia	We have included specific GSL questions to the 1987-88 Financial Aid Form. Otherwise no other action is contemplated.
Wisconsin	After the passage of the 1987-88 Biannual Budget, the agency will review and consider changes in all aspects of its administration and delivery of state grant aid to students. This could certainly be one option for consideration.

TABLE 26

DESCRIBE ANY PRESENT OR ANTICIPATED FUTURE EFFECTS OF THE GRAMM-RUDMAN-HOLLINGS ACT ON YOUR PROGRAMS.

State	Response
Alabama	With the anticipated reduction in federal dollars for the state, the state will probably reduce appropriations for existing programs and, in some cases, eliminate existing programs.
Arizona	At the present time it simply resulted in less money being available for institutional match. Future changes would result in less funds for the program.
California	The impact of the first round of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings reductions on the Commission's SSIG funds was not as significant as anticipated. The major impact has been on funding for Pell Grants and campus-based programs at California institutions, but the indirect impact on the Commission has been an increase in the number of applicants for state grant aid. Obviously, a second or third round of major reductions in federal aid would have a serious impact on the ability of this state's students to finance their education.
Colorado	SSIG funds were reduced by 4.3% for 1986-87. The state did NOT provide overmatch to make up the loss of federal dollars. However, 1987-88 and subsequent year budget requests will ask for increased state funding to offset federal losses. Such requests may not be met because of fiscal constraints in the state. In that case, special efforts will be made to work with the financial aid community to develop strategies to maintain optimum availability of some source of assistance for the students most affected by Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act.
District of Columbia	Reduction in funds would mean fewer awards to students relying on the program to receive a higher education and training.
Hawaii	Reduced SSIG funds available.
Idaho	For 1986-87 our SSIG federal allotment was reduced by $10,000.
Illinois	Legislation which would decrease Pell payout, resulting in an increase in calculated state grant amounts. Based on the current status of state funding, this increased need would most likely be met by denying awards to other students.
Indiana	SSIG reduced approximately $64,000 in federal Fiscal Year 1986; further reductions expected in federal Fiscal Year 1987.
Iowa	The Commission's SSIG allocation has been reduced, starting with Fiscal Year 1987, which reduces the number of grants to needy vocational-technical students.
Kansas	Gramm-Rudman-Hollings only affected SSIG allocation. This resulted in a loss of approximately $36,000 affecting awards for more than 75 students. Any decrease in federal funding is not absorbed by state aid. Therefore, future reductions in federal support will greatly affect the State Scholarship and Tuition Grant Programs.
Kentucky	Any effect will be negligible.

State	Response
Maryland	In the academic year 1986-87 our Agency experienced approximately $50,000 cutback in SSIG matching funds. In the anticipation of further federal cuts of financial aid programs, we have requested increased state appropriations. We anticipate an approximate 8% further cut in federal programs in the academic year 1987-88. We anticipate that federal cutbacks will reduce student access to higher education. We believe that modest income students will be hit the hardest.
Massachusetts	Will have to review financial burden on students and determine appropriate state policy.
Michigan	The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act has reduced SSIG funds for 1986-87 but the legislature has increased state funding. One major effect is that the maximum award to students remains the same while tuition costs continue to increase.
Minnesota	The 1986 legislature gave the Coordinating Board authority to use scholarship and grant refunds to help offset the loss of federal Pell grants resulting from Gramm-Rudman-Hollings. For 1986-87, this has resulted in state funds fully offsetting reduced Pell grant funds. By design, the State Scholarship and Grant Program would logically replace all lost federal Pell grant funds. It is not clear, however, whether the state could afford to sustain this policy if substantial Pell grant reductions were to occur in the future.
Mississippi	GSL/PLUS
Missouri	Possibly could effect the state match of dollars for the SSIG Program.
Montana	Less dollars - for students. Rising cost in tuition and fees.
Nebraska	Because of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings, any reduction in federal appropriations will have a disproportionate effect on financial aid for Nebraska students.
New Jersey	If Pell grants or SSIG continue to be reduced or possibly eliminated, the state does not anticipate being able to increase the amount of state grants to offset reduced federal aid.
New York	Any reduction in SSIG funding would translate into a dollar for dollar reduction in funds for the state's Tuition Assistance Program. Since the TAP Program is an entitlement program, funding must be made up through state funds. Increases in GSL origination fee and lender yield reduction resulted in an estimate annual loss of $10 million in New York State.
North Carolina	The effects of Gramm-Rudman-Hollings on federal appropriations will be mirrored on state appropriations.
North Dakota	Gramm-Rudman-Hollings had less of an effect than a 4% reduction in state appropriations due to a shortfall in state general fund income.

State	Response
Ohio	As a result of the Act, Ohio's share of SSIG funds was reduced by 4.3%. The SSIG matching funds allow Ohio to expand the Ohio Instructional Grant Program by increasing the amount of money available for making awards to students. Current appropriations for the OIG Program are sufficient for maintaining awards at the current level.
Oklahoma	Reduced funding.
Oregon	Unclear at this time.
Pennsylvania	Cut backs in general increased pressure on state programs. Loss of $17 million in Pell grants in Pennsylvania increased State Grant Program financial need of students. This will likely continue to be a problem in future years.
Rhode Island	Reduction in SSIG appropriation; overall effect will be minor. Reduction in special allowance payments made to GSL lenders may diminish their participation. Cost increase to borrowers in origination fee reduces funds available for educational needs.
South Carolina	The Act had the effect of reducing South Carolina's SSIG allotment by $35,331 to $786,324. These federal funds were not replaced with state dollars. Although the effect on the 1986-87 SSIG allocation was minimal (loss of 15 full year awards), future reductions could severely impact the SSIG in South Carolina.
Tennessee	As it effects SSIG funding.
Texas	Higher demand for state funds; possible drop in enrollments and/or aid applications, due to negative publicity.
Utah	Gramm-Rudman-Hollings does not appear to be the threat that it was several months ago. It seems that an educational reform is beginning to occur at all levels with no diminishing of financial aid funds in actual dollars. More frustrating then Gramm-Rudman-Hollings are the changes and proposed changes in financial aid policy which occur without a proper amount of prior warning or forethought as to what impact it may have on material and/or time constraint effecting both institution and personnel (especially financial aid directors), i.e., the verification, process, reduction in the NDSL default rate, and changes made on reporting forms which demand computer programming to accommodate and compile the requested data.
Vermont	A reduction in the availability of grant funds to all students.
Virginia	Reduction in the number of recipients under all programs, including SSIG. Some institutions may reduce individual awards.
Washington	Overall, the state will lose an estimated $5.2 million in federal funds during 1986-87. This will place greater strain on state programs.

State	Response
West Virginia	In view of the funding pattern for this program over the past several years, it appears extremely unlikely the state will be able to absorb any reduction in the federal (SSIG) funds. The likely scenario is either a further reduction in the total number of students to be assisted or a reduction in the value of individual grants i.e., reducing the percentage from 75% to 70% or 65%.
Wisconsin	Such federal cuts would affect the Talent Incentive Grant Program only, and a limited amount of state funds will probably be requested to replace some of the SSIG cuts.
Puerto Rico	Until now we have not considered this issue.

SECTION V

DISTRIBUTION OF UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED AID AMONG STUDENT CATEGORIES

Each year the survey asks respondents to estimate the percentages of recipients and award dollars received by students in various categories. Not all program respondents can answer all the requests because the data are not collected or are not available from the files. However, from one-fourth to over nine-tenths of the state-supported need-based aid for undergraduates is represented in the various item response categories. Therefore, the respondents' estimates probably provide a realistic, if not totally statistically reliable, picture of some important characteristics of students who receive state grant aid. Moreover, because in succeeding years of the survey the same program respondents usually answer the same items, some year-to-year comparisons are possible--if caution is used in the interpretation of the data. (The data referenced for earlier years appeared in previous NASSGP survey reports.)

Table 27 shows that 96.1 percent of the expected recipients are full-time and 3.9 percent are part-time students. Last year 4.6 percent were part-timers. Therefore, a general trend in recent years toward increasing proportions of awards being made to part-timers seems to have stalled if not reversed. It is likely that these statistics do not represent any significant reversal in the trend because more programs' awards have been made accessible to part-timers. In any case, part-time student access to state grant aid does not appear to be growing.

This year well over half the expected recipients (54.9 percent) are students who have previously received grants from their programs. In 1983-84 and each succeeding year slightly less than half the aid recipients were renewal applicants. Over 32.9 percent of the expected 1986-87 recipients are students enrolling in postsecondary education for the first time. This percentage is slightly smaller than last year's 33.8 percent and the 35.4 percent expected in 1984-85 and 1983-84. That slightly more renewal applicants and slightly fewer freshmen applicants are receiving aid may be the consequence of some states concentrating their limited aid resources on renewal recipients and other states experiencing reductions in freshmen applicants due to decreasing numbers of high school graduates.

This year's expected percentage of awards to public college students is identical to last year's 59.1 percent and only slightly greater than 1984-85's 58.7 percent. About 30.4 percent of the awards are expected to go to private college students. Last year's proportion was 30.7 percent and the proportions for 1984-85 and 1983-84 were 31.8 percent. Therefore, there is probably no significant change in proportions of state grant awards going to public or private college students.

About 8.5 percent of the 1986-87 awards are expected to go to recipients attending in-state non-collegiate postsecondary institutions. Last year 8.4 percent of the awards went to such students. About 7.6 percent of the 1984-85 and 5.7 percent of the 1983-84 awards went to students in the non-collegiate sector. Thus a slight trend toward increasing support of these students might be in existence.

In preceding years about 95 percent of all recipients were United States citizens. This year only 90 percent of the expected recipients are citizens. Eight percent are permanent refugees. This change may be a reflection of a recent influx of families migrating from other countries or simply a function of differences in states reporting this year.

Dependent students are expected to continue receiving the vast majority of awards (68.2 percent) and award dollars (71.0 percent). However, this is the only year since 1981-82 that less than 70 percent of the expected awards were for dependent students. The slight upward trend toward receipt of aid by more independent students is unlikely a function of relaxation of self-supporting student criteria or of dependent students turning "independent" to take advantage of the aid programs. States generally have adopted more stringent criteria for independent students.

The increasing proportion of independent recipients is more likely the result of the increasing ages of grant recipients. For example, 36.2 percent of the expected recipients for whom ages are known are 22 years of age or older and 18.6 percent are 26 years of age or older. Last year similar percentages of award recipients, 36.5 percent and 19.1 percent, respectively, were age 22 or older and age 26 or older. In 1983-84, only 31 percent were 22 or older and just 14.6 percent were 26 or older.

The majority of expected recipients for whom gender is known, 57.3 percent, are female. In 1981-82, 59 percent were female. The percentages fell within this range in the intervening years.

Decreasing percentages and numbers of expected aid recipients are Black students. This year only 17.7 percent of all the recipients with known racial-ethnic statuses (about 24 percent of the population) are Black. Last year's percentage was 19.2 percent; 1984-85, 20.8 percent; and 1981-82, 25.9 percent. Thus in five years the percentage of Black recipients has dropped by 8.2 percentage points. The number of Black recipients has dropped even more dramatically. In 1981-82, 21 reporting states made awards to over 91,000 Black students. This year 18 reporting states expect to award grants to about 59,000 Black students, a difference and loss of over 35 percent!

Asian-Americans and Hispanic or Spanish-Americans have, after increasing their proportions of aid recipients between 1981-82 and 1983-84, experienced decreasing proportions since then. In 1983-84, 7.1 percent of the recipients with known racial-ethnic statuses were Asian-Americans. This year only 5.6 percent of the expected recipients have this racial-ethnic background. In 1983-84, 10.1 percent of the expected recipients were Hispanic. This year only 6.5 percent are Hispanic. In 1981-82, 27,000 of the recipients with known racial-ethnic statuses were Hispanic. This year only 21,600 are Hispanic, representing a difference and loss of 20 percent.

While their percentages of recipients have decreased since 1981-82, the numbers of Asian-American recipients have increased from 12,000 to about 18,500, or by about 54 percent. This increase may reflect an influx of migrating families from Asian countries during the 1970s.

Although the data bases used in this trend analysis over the five-year period may be slightly dissimilar from year to year, the magnitude of the differences clearly indicate that considerably fewer Blacks and Hispanics are receiving state grant aid as the nation moves through this decade.

The Table 27 data show that nearly 43 percent of the expected aid recipients have annual family incomes of less than $10,000. Last year only 40.5 percent came from these low-income family circumstances. This slight difference may be a reflection of state aid program attempts to target limited aid resources at students with the least ability to pay for their postsecondary education. However, at the other end of the income scale, 10.2 percent of the expected recipients will have family incomes of $30,000 or more, which represents a slight increase from last year's 8.9 percent.

The median incomes for this year and the past five years are as follows: for 1986-87, $12,500; for 1985-86, $12,710; for 1984-85, $12,260; for 1983-84, $11,290; for 1982-83, $13,410; and for 1981-82, $12,600. The data suggest a great deal of stability in the family incomes of state grant recipients during this decade.

That more state grant aid is being targeted toward lower-income recipients is suggested by the fact that almost 51 percent of this year's grant dollars should be awarded to students with incomes below the median. In each year since 1982-83, student recipients in the lower half of the income distribution have received only about 47 percent of the aid dollars.

Additional evidence that suggests state grant aid is being targeted toward lower-income recipients is found in the changes in expected average awards by income intervals since last year. This year's expected average award for students with incomes below $10,000 should increase by 19 percent, from $955 to $1,136. Average awards for students with incomes in the $10,000 to $19,999 interval should increase by 13 percent, from $1,046 to $1,184. Average awards for students with higher family incomes are expected to decrease by about 6 percent, from $1,113 to $1,045. It is likely that at least some of the significant increase in average awards among lower-income students represents an attempt by some states to offset relatively lower Pell Grant awards.

TABLE 27

ESTIMATED 1986-87 AWARD DISTRIBUTION BY CATEGORIES FOR COMPREHENSIVE UNDERGRADUATE NEED-BASED SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANT PROGRAMS

TOTAL OF ALL STATES REPORTING

Category		Number of States in Sample	Number of Recipients in Sample	Total Dollar Value in Sample	Percent of Recipients in Sample	Percent of Dollars in Sample
Full-Time Undergraduates		43	1,062,687	$1,087,960,749	96.10%	97.13%
Part-Time Undergraduates	(80.1%)	43	43,159	$32,179,943	3.90%	2.87%
1986 High School Graduates		29	230,830	$264,598,996	23.09%	23.09%
Other Freshman Applicants		29	98,388	$116,388,232	9.84%	10.16%
Soph, Jr, & Sr First-Time App.		29	121,504	$139,988,480	12.15%	12.22%
Renewal Applicants	(81.9%)	29	549,043	$624,901,995	54.92%	54.53%
4-Year Public Colleges		40	490,712	$379,810,438	41.35%	29.44%
2-Year Public Colleges		40	210,699	$149,199,208	17.75%	11.56%
4-Year Private Colleges		40	338,151	$576,766,577	28.49%	44.70%
2-Year Private (Jr) Colleges		40	22,525	$37,576,940	1.90%	2.91%
Proprietary/Business/Trade/Tech		40	70,289	$105,326,142	5.92%	8.16%
Public Vo-Tech Schools		40	23,820	$12,453,193	2.01%	0.97%
Hosp Nursing & Allied Health		40	6,261	$8,596,600	0.53%	0.67%
Out-of-State Institutions	(92.2%)	40	24,347	$20,476,013	2.05%	1.59%
Citizens		24	700,221	$777,291,379	91.62%	90.37%
Permanent Residents		24	61,682	$80,604,720	8.07%	9.37%
Refugees		24	1,194	$1,218,768	0.16%	0.14%
Others		24	2	$3,102	0.00%	0.00%
Residency Status Unknown	(61.5%)	24	1,150	$1,007,262	0.15%	0.12%
State Residents		43	1,269,774	$1,364,324,066	99.96%	99.96%
Non-State Residents	(97.6%)	43	515	$565,214	0.04%	0.04%
Dependent Students		32	767,455	$882,436,885	68.17%	70.97%
Independent Students	(88.9%)	32	358,330	$360,980,159	31.83%	29.03%
Males		25	163,889	$173.411,832	42.29%	41.97%
Females		25	219,717	$235,904,965	56.69%	57.09%
Sex Unknown	(29.5%)	25	3,947	$3,868,300	1.02%	0.94%
White		18	228,303	$238,813,883	66.58%	62.79%
Black		18	58,574	$56,282,164	17.08%	14.80%
American Indian		18	3,311	$3,627,707	0.97%	0.95%
Oriental, Asian-American		18	18,483	$30,101,004	5.39%	7.91%
Spanish American		18	21,612	$32,805,801	6.30%	8.63%
Race Unknown	(27.2%)	18	12,632	$18,725,939	3.68%	4.92%
18-21 Years Old		15	478,427	$585,990,449	63.85%	65.09%
22-25 Years Old		15	130,147	$150,277,590	17.37%	16.69%
26 Years and Older		15	137,402	$161,392,964	18.34%	17.93%
Age Unknown	(64.4%)	15	3,360	$2,649,842	0.45%	0.29%
Gross Family Income						
$ 0-$ 9,999		38	470,629	$534,662,371	42.87%	43.34%
$10,000-$19,999		38	312,822	$370,334,184	28.49%	30.02%
$20,000-$29,999		38	202,732	$203,790,326	18.47%	16.52%
$30,000-$39,999		38	82,881	$90,168,408	7.55%	7.31%
$40,000 & Above	(88.2%)	38	28,866	$34,559,398	2.63%	2.80%

Numbers in parentheses indicate the percentage of all dollars represented by the amounts in the samples.

SECTION VI

TRENDS IN NEED-BASED UNDERGRADUATE AID DOLLAR VOLUMES BY STATES

This year is not as exceptional as 1984-85 when virtually all states experienced some growth if not significant increases in dollars of need-based grants awarded to undergraduates. Rather this year continues trends observed in earlier years. Table 28 displays the actual dollars awarded through need-based grant programs from 1981-82 to 1985-86 and the expected award dollars for 1986-87.

The data show that for all years, the 13 states with the largest programs awarded about 85 percent of the aggregate dollars. However, the proportion awarded by the top four, New York, Illinois, California, and Pennsylvania, has decreased slightly, from 60.1 percent in 1981-82 to 56.1 percent in 1986-87, even while their aggregate aid grew by 47 percent. The nine states whose programs annually award between $20 million and $67 million have shown the greatest percentage increase in aggregate dollars, 86.4 percent, between 1981-82 and 1986-87. Two of those states, Michigan and Minnesota, more than doubled their award dollars in the five-year period and Massachusetts tripled its award dollars. In 1981 the nine states in this grouping awarded 24.9 percent of the aggregate aid and by 1986 they awarded 29.5 percent. While Massachusetts, Michigan, and Minnesota increased their aggregate awards by 149 percent, from $73.7 million to $183.7 million, the remaining states (Indiana, Iowa, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, and Wisconsin) increased their aggregate aid by 55 percent, from $147.4 million to $228.4 million.

The eight states whose programs should award between $10 million and $16.5 million in 1986-87 have experienced a 64 percent growth in aggregate grant dollars since 1981-82. Tennessee and Puerto Rico more than doubled and Washington almost doubled its award dollars during this time period. The remaining five states (Connecticut, Florida, Kentucky, Missouri, and South Carolina) increased their aggregate dollars by 34 percent.

The nine states whose programs should award between $5 million and $10 million in 1986-87 have experienced a 49 percent growth in aggregate dollars since 1981-82. Arkansas more than tripled its award dollars and Oklahoma quadrupled its award dollars during the time period. The aggregate dollar growth rate for the other seven states (Colorado, Kansas, Maryland, Oregon, Rhode Island, Vermont, and West Virginia) was only 27 percent.

The aggregate dollar growth rate for the dozen states whose 1986-87 programs are expected to award between $1 million and $5 million is only 26 percent. While Alabama quadrupled its award dollars and Maine and New Mexico doubled theirs, the District of Columbia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Nebraska expect to award fewer dollars this year than in 1981-82. The aggregate dollar growth rate for the remaining five states (Arizona, Georgia, North Carolina, Utah, and Virginia) was only 25 percent.

The five-year aggregate dollar growth rate for the ten states that expect to award less than $1 million in 1986-87 was only 16 percent. Nevada more than doubled its awards and Wyoming quadrupled its awards. Alaska, Hawaii, and Idaho expect to award fewer dollars in 1986-87 than in 1981-82. The remaining five states (Delaware, Montana, New Hampshire, North Dakota, and South Dakota) raised their aggregate dollar awards by only 19 percent.

Here are the percentage changes in awards by individual states for the five-year period:

Percent Change	Number	States
+300 and Above	4	Puerto Rico, Oklahoma, Alabama, Wyoming
+200 to 299	2	Massachusetts, Arkansas
+100 to 199	6	New Mexico, Nevada, Michigan, Minnesota, Tennessee, Maine
+75 to 99	3	Indiana, Kentucky, Washington
+50 to 74	3	California, New Jersey, Ohio
+40 to 49	8	Vermont, Utah, Delaware, Illinois, New York, Iowa, Wisconsin, Rhode Island
+30 to 39	7	Georgia, North Carolina, South Dakota, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, South Carolina, Colorado
+20 to 29	4	Florida, Maryland, Oregon, West Virginia
+10 to 19	4	Missouri, Virginia, New Hampshire, North Dakota
+1 to 9	4	Texas, Kansas, Arizona, Montana
-1 to 9	4	District of Columbia, Mississippi, Nebraska, Idaho
-10 to 24	1	Hawaii
-25 and Above	2	Louisiana, Alaska

The median change in aggregate dollar awards for the 52 states was 40 percent. Of the 26 states with growth rates above the median, 11 were states whose programs should award over $10 million in 1986-87. Only 2 of the 13 states with the largest dollar volumes had below-median growth rates: Pennsylvania (33 percent) and Texas (9 percent).

Only 8 of the 26 states with above-median growth rates have expected 1986-87 dollar volumes which rank them in the bottom half of the states' dollars awarded ranking. Thus the general pattern of growth in state support of need-based grant programs is for states with larger programs generally to experience larger growth rates.

The eight exceptions to the general pattern of larger states having higher growth rates were: Arkansas, growing by 221 percent to $5.1 million; Alabama, 328 percent to $2.2 million; Delaware, 41 percent to $765,000; Maine, 117 percent to $1.2 million; Nevada, 176 percent to $414,000; New Mexico, 103 percent to $1.5 million; Utah, 40 percent to $1.6 million; and Wyoming, 316 percent to $204,000.

In addition to the pattern of higher growth rates among states that generally award more aid to their students, another historical pattern was observed in the Table 28 data. That is one of sporadic or non-linear growth. Most states do not increase the numbers of dollars awarded to students every year. Only 9 of the 52 states have awarded or expect to award more dollars to students in each succeeding year since 1981-82. These nine states are: Arkansas, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, New Jersey, Ohio, Rhode Island, and Vermont. (Only Illinois, Rhode Island, and Vermont have experienced annual increases in award dollars since 1979-80.) Every other state has experienced at least one year in which the dollars awarded were less than those of a preceding year. Even Massachusetts, whose award dollars have tripled since 1981-82, awarded slightly fewer dollars in 1982-83 than in 1981-82.

The data show that aggregate award dollars are expected to grow by 57.4 percent or about $510 million between 1981-82 and 1986-87. However, 76 percent or $387 million of this $510 million growth is expected to occur in just eight states whose award dollars each should increase by more than $25 million during the time period. In fact, since 1981-82 New York has increased its award dollars by more than any other single state expects to spend in 1986-87, by $137.2 million, from $280.3 million to $417.5 million.

Aggregate dollar costs paid by grant recipients have increased at a greater rate than have dollars of need-based grant aid, 60 percent as compared to 57 percent. The average costs paid by grant recipients are expected to grow by 43 percent between 1981-82 and 1986-87, from $4,785 to $6,835. But because the number of recipients is also expected to grow by almost 12 percent, from 1,210,000 to 1,353,000, the grant recipients' aggregate costs are expected to grow by about 60 percent, from $5.79 billion to $9.25 billion. Thus the proportions of aggregate recipient costs defrayed by aggregate grants in 1981-82 and 1986-87 are quite similar, 15.3 percent and 15.1 percent, respectively.

It was noted in Section II that the growth in average need-based state grant aid and aggregate need-based state grant aid since 1983-84 have both exceeded the growth rates of average costs and aggregate costs for the nation as a whole. Thus it appears that state grant aid has, in the aggregate and on the average, kept pace with or exceeded growth in costs experienced by grant recipients. That is good news.

However, as the annual state-by-state patterns of change described above indicate, the national pattern is not replicated in every state. As a matter of fact, between 1981-82 and 1986-87, the growth in grant aid dollars is likely to have out-paced growth in recipient costs in only 18 states, where the aggregate award dollars grew by more than 50 percent. It is very likely that recipient costs have grown at a greater rate than aid available to meet these costs in at least 15 states, where dollar growth rates were between 10 percent and 39 percent, and it is certain that recipient costs grew at a greater rate than their grant aid in the four states with growth rates of less than 10 percent and in the seven states that expect to award fewer dollars in 1986-87 than in 1981-82.

Therefore, grant dollar growth has exceeded growth in recipient costs in about 35 percent of the states, might have paralleled growth in recipient costs in 15 percent of the states where aggregate grant dollar growth rates were between 40 percent and 49 percent, and was less than cost increases in half the states.

Eleven of the 18 states where growth in dollars of awards is almost certain to have out-paced growth in recipient costs are states whose programs are expected to award more than $10 million to students this year. Six of the 11 are expected to award from $40 million to $66 million and one will award over $100 million. Eleven of the 21 states (52 percent) whose programs are expected to award $10 million or more in 1986-87 definitely have experienced award dollar growth rates in excess of the rates of growth in recipient costs.

Only 7 of the 31 states (23 percent) whose programs are expected to award less than $10 million in 1986-87 definitely have experienced award dollar growth rates in excess of the rates of growth in recipient costs. Twenty of these 31 states (65 percent) definitely will have seen recipient costs grow at a faster rate than their awards.

These data indicate that, in addition to states with larger program dollar award volumes generally experiencing larger grant award growth rates relative to other states, these same states' award dollars are more likely than those of other states to have kept pace with or exceeded the growth rates of their award recipients' costs.

These data relationships suggest that, when states' annual award dollar volumes exceed $10 million, the annual changes in award dollar volumes may become a function of the demand for those dollars, as expressed by increasing recipient costs. The annual changes in dollar award volumes among the 31 states with smaller programs may be more a function of factors other than of changes in recipient costs.

The trends of the 1980s generally are positive ones for over half the states, when observed from the viewpoint of growth in annual dollars awarded. Half the states have seen their award dollars grow by more than 40 percent since 1981-82 and another seven have increased award dollars by at least 30 percent. However, when observed from the viewpoint of meeting student recipients' ever-increasing costs, the patterns are less optimistic because recipient costs have grown at a faster rate than have grant dollars awarded in at least half the states. The more optimistic patterns are more likely to be observed in the states whose programs annually award more than $10 million in need-based grant aid to undergraduates.

There is cause for optimism in the trends as most of the states with larger programs appear to be devoting increasing grant aid resources to more students. However, there is some cause for pessimism in the trends as they indicate that many states with limited historical support of their grant programs show little evidence of changing this pattern, even in the face of the dual problems of rising college costs and the threat of cuts in federal support of aid to postsecondary students.

TABLE 28

Aggregate Dollars of Awards for Comprehensive Undergraduate Need-Based Scholarship and Grant Programs by States, Grouped by Award Dollar Volumes, 1981-82 to 1986-87

(Amounts in Millions)

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	Est 1986-87	5 - Year Pct Change
California	$ 86.363	$ 82.753	$ 86.031	$ 92.166	$112.373	$131.146	+51.9%
Illinois	89.634	93.515	104.384	110.217	122.300	132.862	+48.2%
New York	280.280	299.880	327.320	380.390	363.949	417.526	+49.0%
Pennsylvania	77.572	87.644	83.474	88.002	96.800	103.428	+33.3%
Sub-Total	$533.869	$563.792	$601.209	$670.775	$695.422	$784.962	+47.0%
Pct Change	--	5.6%	6.6%	11.6%	3.7%	12.9%	
Indiana	$ 20.576	$ 19.880	$ 20.380	$ 25.007	$ 26.448	$ 40.492	+96.8%
Iowa	15.629	17.259	20.263	22.205	22.379	22.498	+44.0%
Massachusetts	17.071	16.750	25.655	35.937	43.466	57.072	+234.3%
Michigan	28.626	30.499	30.753	32.866	57.645	66.943	+133.9%
Minnesota	28.019	29.217	46.600	44.900	45.486	59.706	+113.1%
New Jersey	39.774	45.690	47.980	57.579	65.173	65.711	+65.2%
Ohio	31.864	35.077	41.974	44.800	45.000	48.500	+52.2%
Texas	18.697	21.811	21.438	22.291	19.033	20.293	+8.5%
Wisconsin	20.829	23.040	23.011	24.655	27.816	30.908	+48.4%
Sub-Total	$221.085	$239.223	$278.054	$310.258	$352.446	$412.123	+86.4%
Pct Change	--	+8.2%	+16.2%	+11.6%	+13.6%	+16.9%	
Connecticut	$ 8.792	$ 8.594	$ 9.371	$ 9.612	$ 11.095	$ 12.028	+36.8%
Florida	12.302	13.405	12.515	13.967	14.819	15.311	+24.5%
Kentucky	6.322	6.316	7.886	8.242	8.758	11.583	+83.2%
Missouri	8.941	8.694	8.766	9.128	9.645	10.081	+12.8%
Puerto Rico	1.458	12.057	11.215	11.505	12.306	12.248	+740.1%
South Carolina	12.631	12.275	12.588	13.726	15.146	16.415	+30.0%
Tennessee	6.439	7.221	6.700	8.207	9.434	13.735	+113.3%
Washington	5.304	5.979	7.530	7.185	8.827	10.491	+97.8%
Sub-Total	$ 62.189	$ 74.541	$ 76.571	$ 81.572	$ 90.030	$101.892	+63.8%
Pct Change	--	+19.9%	+2.7%	+6.5%	+10.4%	+13.2%	

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	Est 1986-87	5 - Year Pct Change
Arkansas	$ 1.603	$ 1.866	$ 2.226	$ 3.792	$ 4.108	$ 5.145	+221.0%
Colorado	7.278	7.485	7.341	8.779	9.282	9.470	+30.1%
Kansas	5.004	4.865	4.664	4.841	5.609	5.430	+8.5%
Maryland	5.921	5.718	5.459	7.361	6.859	7.214	+21.8%
Oklahoma	2.265	6 605	6.561	6.487	8.242	9.450	+317.2%
Oregon	7.669	8.660	8.546	8.936	9.514	9.224	+20.3%
Rhode Island	5.936	6.696	6.745	7.560	7.856	8.412	+41.7%
Vermont	5.531	6.381	7.039	7.218	7.724	8.106	+46.6%
West Virginia	4.300	4.044	4.376	4.850	5.167	5.203	+21.0%
Sub-Total	$ 45.507	$ 52.320	$ 52.957	$ 59.824	$64.361	$ 67.654	+48.7%
Pct Change	--	+15.0%	+1.2%	+13.0%	+7.6%	+5.1%	
Alabama	$ 0.505	$ 1.556	$ 1.731	$ 2.242	$ 2.242	$ 2.163	+328.3%
Arizona	2.283	2.305	2.027	2.355	2.401	2.376	+4.1%
District of Columbia	1.118	1.117	0.759	1.109	1.106	1.059	-5.3%
Georgia	3.493	3.661	3.683	4.040	4.510	4.734	+35.5%
Louisiana	2.220	1.396	1.693	1.931	2.003	1.447	-34.8%
Maine	0.537	0.518	0.477	0.794	0.809	1.161	+116.2%
Mississippi	1.321	1.297	1.015	1.297	1.288	1.230	-6.9%
Nebraska	1.119	1.062	0.860	1.089	1.093	1.093	-2.3%
New Mexico	0.720	1.000	0.695	1.025	1.461	1.461	+102.9%
North Carolina	3.299	4.421	3.974	4.449	4.440	4.397	+33.3%
Utah	1.171	1.174	1.538	1.665	1.131	1.641	+40.1%
Virginia	3.733	4.000	4.075	4.374	4.415	4.350	+16.5%
Sub-Total	$ 21.519	$ 23.507	$ 22.527	$ 26.370	$ 26.899	$ 27.112	+26.0%
Pct Change	--	+9.3%	-4.2%	+17.1%	+2.0%	+0.8%	

	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	Est 1986-87	5 - Year Pct Change
Alaska	$ 0.329	$ 0.226	$ 0.189	$ 0.241	$ 0.241	$ 0.241	-26.7%
Delaware	0.544	0.531	0.548	0.536	0.756	0.765	+40.6%
Hawaii	0.737	0.550	0.493	0.493	0.604	0.597	-19.0%
Idaho	0.496	0.462	0.378	0.509	0.509	0.487	-1.8%
Montana	0.390	0.400	0.353	0.382	0.440	0.401	+2.8%
Nevada	0.150	0.402	0.327	0.414	0.414	0.414	+176.0%
New Hampshire	0.592	0.567	0.536	0.582	0.660	0.656	+10.8%
North Dakota	0.672	0.699	0.635	0.702	0.808	0.748	+11.3%
South Dakota	0.431	0.531	0.440	0.531	0.624	0.563.	+30.6%
Wyoming	0.049	0.204	0.204	0.204	0.204	0.204	+316.3%
Sub-Total	$ 4.390	$ 4.572	$ 4.103	$ 4.594	$ 5.260	$ 5.076	+15.6%
Pct Change	--	+4.1%	-2.6%	+12.0%	+14.5%	-3.5%	
Grand Total	$888.559	$957.955	$1,035.421	$1,153.393	$1,234.418	$1,398.819	
Pct Change	--	+7.8%	+8.1%	+11.4%	+7.0%	+13.3%	+57.4%

SECTION VII

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